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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,285—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1901.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler ...	29th June
* PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	6th July
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne..	13th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	20th "
M.L. PLASSY	7505	C. F. Preston	27th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon......	3rd Aug.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh............	10th "
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt.......	17th "
M.L CALEDONIA	7558	E.H. Gordon.......	24th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler......	31st "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 30th May 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,766	1st July, 1901.

* Single class to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARIA VALERIE.	P. Berberovich	4,236	in Aug., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND.	A. Martinolich.	6,043	30th June, 1901

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 20th June, 1901.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

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and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

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Durban, Field Street, S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

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GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 28th June, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA" 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 2nd July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on THURSDAY, the 27th June, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 5th July.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 29th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th June, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug., 1901.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Vaquier, to sail on or about 26th June, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S.	R. RUBATTINO.	5,000	M. Saporite...	15th July, 1901.
"	Dco. BALDUINO	5,000	O. Canepa ...	15th Aug., 1901.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single.	Return Tickets			
	Tickets,	4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	963	1,028-8	1,100
2nd "	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd "	165	..	..	—	—

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th July, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

What's the matter with your

CYCLE?

BETTER LET OUR EXPERT LOOK IT OVER.
GET NONE BUT GOOD REPAIR WORK—SUCH AS WE DO.

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The Honourable Mr. Justice H. Batty, Judge, High Court, Bombay :—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.

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Perhaps you will need a NEW CYCLE for

Rs. 130 CASH.

If you do, come to

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.,

ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION.

CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS, &c.

HORSE'S FOOD,

Crushed Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned food can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED UPWARDS OF THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY.

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WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
DRUGS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, AND APPLIANCES.
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The preparation of all Prescriptions is carefully supervised by experienced English Chemists.

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THE COOLEST SPOT IN BOMBAY

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GREEN'S NEW RESTAURANT,

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The Spacious Verandahs are close to and facing the Harbour.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, WINES, SPIRITS, ICE-CREAMS and PASTRY AVAILABLE at SHORTEST NOTICE.

The finest BILLIARD ROOM in the East fitted with four of the latest improved TABLES.

HAMS, BACON and CHEESE always on cut.

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APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1868.

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CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

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THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.

On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs.	A.	SMALL SIZES,		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	4	12	ROYAL............	per 100	3	12
EXTRA	"	3	12	EXTRA........	"	3	0
IMPERIAL	"	2	12	IMPERIAL	"	2	8
EXTRA FINE GOLD TIPPED...	per 50	2	12	FINE	"	2	4
				PRINCESS	"	1	8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

V. FUCILE & CO.,

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THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
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GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
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URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES,
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article, Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

SMOKE ONLY LIVIERATO & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a
General Kitchener	per 100	4	0	India	per 100	2	8
Sarah Bernhardt Gold Tipped	"	4	0	Extra No. 1..................	"	2	4
Queen Olga extra " "	"	4	0	Extra No, 2 Gold tipped ...	"	2	0
Imperial	"	4	0	Extra No. 2..................	"	1	12
Star	"	3	0	Tommy's Gold tipped.........	"	1	8
Aromatic	"	2	12	Extra No. 3	"	1	8
Extra No. 1 Gold tipped ...	"	2	8	Extra popular	"	1	0
Extra............................	"	2	12				

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

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SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

FOR CASH OR ON THE HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE.

COTTAGES OR UPRIGHTS—

	Cash.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month.		Hire-Purchase for Two years per month.	
	Rs.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S Standard Indian Sympathetic ...	780	73	0	38	12
BLUTHNER'S Vertical Upright, Height 4 ft. 3 in	985	92	0	48	12
BLUTHNER'S Overstrung Upright Grand, 7 1-4 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 3 in	1,100	101	12	54	0
ERARD'S Semi-Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 3 ft, 11 in.	985	92	0	48	12
ERARD'S Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 1 in.	1,100	101	12	54	0
ERARD'S Upright Grand, 7 Octaves, 4 ft. 6 in.	1,845	172	0	91	0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS (3 legs)—

	Cash.				
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Standard Indian Horizontal Grand, 5 ft.	1,200	109	0	59	4
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Mignon Grand, 6 ft. 5 in ...	1,800	168	0	89	0
BLUTHNER'S Drawing Room Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,700	158	12	84	0
BLUTHNER'S Aliquot Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,850	172	4	91	8
ERARD'S Baby Grand, 5 ft. 11 in.	2,100	196	0	103	12

EXTRAS.

Zinc-lined Packing Case for Grands...	Rs. 30	Woollen Cover	Rs. 15-0
" Uprights...	" 25		
Revolving Piano Stool	" 18	Set of Insulators	" 4-8

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

Packed and delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS PIANOS.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR,"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25 at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

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LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c., &c.

WHISKIES.

ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
" SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c.

WINES.

SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA.
CHAMPAGNE, HOCK,
CLARET, BURGUNDY,
LIQUEURS
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J. & C. WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. K. & F. CANORS
LO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD,
&c. &c. &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE COMPANY OF IRELAND.

ESTABLISHED 1822.

CAPITAL ... ... £1,000,000.
FUNDS (over), ... £ 500,000

THE undersigned having been appointed CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES for the Fire Department, for the whole of the Bombay Presidency, are prepared to accept Risks at Current Rates:—

JEHANGIR B. PETIT & Co.,
No. 21-27 Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY,

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "FRANZ FERDINAND," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 8.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within 7 days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Surveys can be allowed after the 7 days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

H. PETEANI,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Bombay, 25th June, 1901.

NOTICE.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

DR. J. POLLEN, B. A., L. L. D., (Dub.), Bar-at-Law., I. C. S., will DELIVER a LECTURE at the Institute on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd July, 1901, at 5-30 P. M.

SUBJECT.—"Prophet, Priest and King in Historical and SOCIAL ASPECTS."

Members, their families and Friends are invited to attend.—

R. A. A. JENKINS,
Honorary Secretary,

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882.

AND

In the matter of the BOMBAY and CENTRAL INDIA MUTOSCOPE COMPANY, LIMITED "and reduced."

The BOMBAY and CENTRAL INDIA MUTOSCOPE COMPANY, LIMITED "and reduced" Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for confirming a Resolution reducing the Capital of the above Company from Rs. 2,25,000 to Rs. 1,12,500 was on the 22nd day of June, 1901, presented to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING and is now pending and that a list of the Creditors of the said Company is to be made out as for the 28th day of July, 1901.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & Co.,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.

GREAT INLAND COMMISSION AGENCY.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT of "ENGLISH RUBBER TYRES" of the best quality given away at Manufacturer's Prices. A complete set for one carriage at Rs. 90 only. Fresh consignments arriving every fortnight.

Goods of every description from English and other continental Markets, also from America, such as Concert Phonographs, Electric Motor Fans, &c., supplied on commission at cheapest possible rates through our special Agents. To up-country constituents goods from the above as well as Bombay Markets supplied on commission.

Influential agents wanted for up-country. Apply with qualifications.

Further particulars on application.

GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
INLAND COMMISSION AGENTS.
121, Medow Street, Fort, Reuter's Office Buildings,
BOMBAY.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

OHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.,

ONE OF THE BEST WORKS OF ITS SORT. It will find its way up to the front rank of books of this sort on its merits alone. For completeness of treatment it has no equal in the field. "Calcutta Weekly Notes":—Considerable care has been used in arranging the various cases under their appropriate headings. We have nothing but praise for the work turned out by the author. "Indian Review Madras":—This book should prove a most useful companion The laborious task undertaken by the author in compiling this work appears to us to have been excellently performed. "Bombay Gazette":—It makes an era in the compilation of Criminal Digest in this country; will very likely supersede all those at present in the field. "Kayastha Samachar," Allahabad:—It supplies a long felt want. It is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all,"Lawyer," Ahmedabad:—The arrangement seems to be everything that is desirable. "Madras Law Journal":—It is superior in every respect to the existing criminal digests.—Bombay Law Reporter.

PRICE Rs. 17. POSTAGE 6 ANNAS.

TO BE HAD

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT DUNCAN ROAD, DELISLE ROAD, BYCULLA, AND BENGALPOORA STREET.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 322 of 1891.

Jamnabai, widow, and others ....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Charles Agnew Turner and others ....Defendants.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction the following landed properties on the following days and hours on each day, on the premises, respectively, under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., the Special Commissioner and Receiver and in pursuance of the directions contained in the consent decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 2nd day of May 1900.

LOT No. 1.

On MONDAY, the 1st July, 1901, at 4 p.m. on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the each side of Duncan Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 116 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the north by the property of Celestiano Xavier Lobo, on the south by the house of Jamsetjee Nowrojee, on the east by the sweeper's passage, and on the west by Duncan Road aforesaid and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2644 and by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 7386 and Street No. 343, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of F. Curvalho and other tenants of the joint family.

LOT No. 2.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd July, 1901, at 4p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate on the west side of Delisle Road, Byculla Tank Paccadi, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement nine hundred square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 136, 137 and 175, and bounded on the east by the vacant land belonging to Municipality, on the west partly by the property of Anandrao Casinath and partly by the vacant land of the said Sadanand Ramchandra and on the south by the charitable ground of Portuguese, on the north by the vacant land of the said Sadanand Ramchandra.

LOT No. 3.

On THURSDAY, the 4th July, 1901, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being at the old Town or Bengalpoora Street on the west side thereof, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 183 square yards or thereabounts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 427 and by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 17, new No. 16, and ward No. 1560 and bounded on the east by old Bengalpoora Street, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Haji Ahmed Carim, and on the south by the house of Bapu Meeya Glasswalla, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by Sunderdass Lalji and other tenants of the said joint family.

LOT No. 4.

On THURSDAY, the 4th July, 1901, at 4-30 p. m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement, or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate lying and being at Bengalpoora Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the, Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 112 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 431 and by the Collector of Assessment under Street No. 10 and Ward No. 1548, and bounded on the east by the said Bengalpoora Street, on the west by a public passage, on the north by the house of Ismail Beg Mahomed and on the south by the house of Dayal Jairaj and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by Ismail Hasaum and other tenants of the joint family.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert Sayani and Moos, solicitors, to the Receiver, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 26th June, 1901.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls: order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in stock. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 69 Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

REPEATING WATCHES.—These Watches will report to the ear in the dark what it does to the eye when there is light enough. It will repeat the HOUR as often as interrogated, then the QUARTER then again the MINUTES.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE FAMOUS HONEY BRAND BACON, well worth a trial, on cut at Ans. 14 per lb.—VICTORIA HOTEL, PRINCE'S DOCK.

ASQUITH & LORD, Opposite Clock Tower.—New Suitings Soft Grey Wool Suits, Rs. 35. Thin Texture, Serge Suits, Rs. 35. New Tropical Wool Suits, Rs. 48. New Cashmere and Cheviot Suitings, China Silk Suitings for hot weather wear.

SORRY no clearance sale to advertise, as the demand is so very great for our SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, that in spite of our importation by thousands, we have often to telegraph to the Factory for supply.

JUST RECEIVED.—New AMERICAN GLASSWARE, very durable get cheaper than English or Belgium Glassware Inspection Solicited.—SHROFF BROTHERS, HORNBY ROW.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. J. Campbell's Collection of nearly a century old China Curiosities, Books, Pictures, Furniture, etc., at Custom House Road, Fort, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

TO LET.—Airy TOP FLOOR, Gowalia Tank situation top of the Hill, suitable for Europeans. Apply within D. L. BATLIBOI.

TO LET.—A ROOMY FLAT, Four Rooms with Bath-rooms, &c. Moderate Rent. In Eldon Road, opposite High Court. Apply "J. J." care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.—A THIRD FLOOR of HOUSE, No. 20, in Church Gate Street, at Rs. 50 per month, above Mehta Brothers. Apply to H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate Manager, Mr. JAFFERBHOY CASSAM, Jail Road.

VICEREGAL TOUR.—Now ready ALBUMS of HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CURZON'S Second Autumn Tour in India, containing over a hundred Photographs SELECTED and APPROVED by H. E. including receptions, Darbars, visits and return visits, groups, Presentation of addresses, views of places visited and Holy Temples, Gersoppa Waterfalls, &c,&c, too,numerous to detail. For particulars and prices please apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

ELECTRO-PLATING, GILDING and BRONZING. Our specialities since 1882. Small or large orders receive equal careful attention, the best workmanship at lowest charges.—C. JOST and Co., Electro-platers to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

MONEY ADVANCED up to Rs. 10,00,000. Native States accommodated.—E. SEYMOUR LYNN, Lower Colaba, Bombay.

A RIGHT HIT AFTER ALL—Our Cossi Silk is just the thing that will suit you for your summer wear, because it is cool, smooth, washing and durable. A piece 7 yards by 54 inches for Rs. 16, cash or V.-P P. Write for samples to A. CROWN & Co., 12, Armstrong Road, Benares.

WHY spend money in vain for Monsoon BOOTS and SHOES, also grinding setting Razors, Knives, &c. Please try DANNEY & Co., Boot Makers, 20, Medows Street,

AGRICULTURAL CATTLE.—BULLOCKS in large numbers of best Malwa breed in good condition and fit for immediate work. I can supply 500 in a week. Apply to FRAMROZE K. PATEL, Government Contractor, Mhow, C. I.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow, This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS SUPPLIERS.—Original Firm which supplies first-class English Nurses, high-caste Goanese and Mahomedan Servants. Patronized by leading clubs, Messes, Hotels, the Army and Navy. Forwards Servants' Certificates if required. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NICKEL-PLATING, durable, of good Colour and Finish, promptly carried out by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co., 9 Medows Street, Bombay.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DIMITRINO'S CIGARETTES.—Another fresh lot of these High Class EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, to hand per S. S. Caledonia. Price List on application, Sole Agents D. MERWAN, and Co. General Tobacconists, 30, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL. A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 5 per cwt and 26 per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

SIGNOR NICCOLO LAGATOLLA, L. N. R. C. M., Member of the I. of M. of Great Britain etc., Opera Conductor, Musical Director and Solo Violinist. For Private Tuitions as well as Solo or First Violin, for Concerts at Home, Orchestra Conductorship, etc., 20 Church Gate Street. Pupils received and visited, Schools attended. Candidates Coached for Local Musical Examinations.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price, MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

LOANS.—ADVANCES made on approved security of all descriptions, Transactions strictly confidential. Terms moderate. Apply S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., House and Financial Agents, 17 Bank Street, Fort,

PHOPHOFER INVIGORATES both mind and body and is a natural remedy for constipation and dyspepsia. It never disagrees with any body; can be had at ROY and Co. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, and at R. ROSS and Co., Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestreans, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF REAL OLD RICH SATSUMA CURIOSITIES NEARLY A CENTURY OLD, RICH ENGRAVINGS, BOOKS, WIMBRIDGE'S FURNITURE, ETC.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the Custom House Road opposite the Town Custom House, Fort, a large collection of real China curiosities nearly a century old, such as Satsuma flower vases, powder boxes, jars, card and wall plates of different sizes, real old blue China flower jars, real copper enamelled vases, real marble large figures, real art pictures, engravings, chromos, water colours, oil pantings, a large collection of valuable reading books and novels, few pieces of Wimbridge's furniture such as wall-mirror large brackets, corner cabinets, marble top round tables, book-stand, old guns, swords, revolver, etc., the property of J. CAMPBELL, Esquire, Architect.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Share Bazaar, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, Oriental iron grand Soundy's ebonized cottage piano in good order, Singer's hand sewing machine, English cooking stove, table ornaments, windproof lamps. Chapel organ by Soundy, Hyderabad carpets, pictures, English fire-resisting safe on stand, etc., the property of D. W. HOUGHTON, Esq.

The property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the compound of St. George's Hospital, Fort, the handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture crockery and glassware, ebonized grand upright, piano by Soundy & Co., double check action almost new (bought last February) light victoria with strong Arab horse and harness, pictures, lamps, collection of choice crotons and ferns in pots, etc., the property of N. E. MANNING, Esq.,

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view,

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Admiralty House, Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood, dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, Soundy's cottage piano, ice-box, large partition screen, revolving top office table, table ornaments, windproof lamps, carpets, etc., the property of C. S. GORDON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1, P. and O. Terrace, P. and O. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome English made mahogany, dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, also teakwood and blackwood furniture, glassware, crockery, pictures, lamps, ice box, fowl house, collection of garden plants in pots, etc., the property of T. COUNSELL, Esq., proceeded to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT GIRGAUM OR BREACH CANDY ROAD, AND IN BENHAM HALL LANE, NEAR THE PORTUGUESE CHURCH.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the concerned in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 9th day of December, 1897, the following landed properties, viz:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 1,126 and seven-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 146, new No. 2,388, old Survey No.—and new Survey No. 3,173 together with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 174, Street No. 58.6, all which premises are situate at and on the south side of Girgaum Road or Breach Candy Road without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on the north by Girgaum or Breach Candy Road aforesaid, on the east by Churney Road, on the south by the property of Mahomedally bin Moosmeya Sahib Coor, and on the west by the cart of Balkrisha Arjoon, and were formerly in the occupation of the heirs of the late Maneckji Merwanji Sett deceased, and are now vacant.

Secondly.—All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 277 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 510, new No. 2497; old Survey No.—and new Survey No. 7884, together with the messuage or stable standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 322, Street No. 1, and which premises are situate at and on the west side of Benham Hall Lane, without the Fort, in the Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on the north by the property of Gungaram Devjee, on the east by the said Benham Lane, on the south by the property of Nera Naikin, and on the west by Bhat Lane, and were formerly and are now used as the stable belonging to the said firstly described hereditaments.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 26th June, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 522 of 1900.

Sitabai widow and another ....Plaintiff.
vs.
Wasantrao Nana Moroba and another ......Defendant.

Under instructions of Messrs. Leslie, Crawford and Maneckji Sorabji Captain who by the decree dated the 7th day of March last, made in the above suit are ordered to conduct the sale Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m. sell on the premises by Public Auction, the property described below:—

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 290 square yards or thereabout and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 11 New No. 67 old Survey No. 214 and new Survey No. 2-195 together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward C. No. 2410-42, Street No. 327-31 and 1, all which premises are situate at and on the east side of Girgaum Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the east by the cart of the late Nichollas D'Souza, on or towards the west by the Girgaum Road, on or towards the north by the property of Rao Nana Moroba and on or towards the south by the property lately of Shrikrushna Vasudewji but now of Pestonji Edulji Mehta.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

Also under instructions from the committee of Adjustment, the property of the late Lieutenant CARPENTER, 7th Bombay Pioneers, consist of a lot wearing apparels, camp furniture, gentleman's saddle, gent's English cycle by Righton & Co.'s 1 hill tent, a lot of loaded cartridges, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand strong single-seated brougham in good order.
1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 strong-built shigram.
1 grey Arab, 14-2, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

On SATURDAY, the 6th proximo, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Doongersi Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, made to order by Dewjee Canjee and others, best platedware, rich crokery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese bases, rich table ornaments, first rate pictures and oleographs, two handsome strong bay Arab horses, very quiet, both go in single and double harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of J. SANDERS SLATER, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT KHETWADI 7TH LANE, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday, the 31st July, 1901, at 4 p.m., on the premise by order of the surviving mortgagee Bai Kastoor, widow of Khushaldas Pranvallabhdas and on account and at the risk of the mortgager Sheriarji Shapoorji Townhallwalla the following property by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Identure of Mortgage dated the 4th day of August, 1897, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said Bai Kastoor and Goolabdas Gangadas (since deceased) of the other part:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khetwadi Seventh Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 204 Sq. Yds. or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the north by the property of Cowasji Maneckji Powalla, on or towards the South partly by the sweeper's passage partly belonging to the premises intended to be sold, and partly to the property of Edulji Rustomji Soonawalla, and partly by the said property of Edulji Rustomji Soonawalla, on or towards the east by the property of Ramji Raghoba, and on or towards the west by the said Khetwadi Seventh Lane and which said premises are registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2144, New No. 9243, Old survey No. 773, and New Survey No. 5463, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under D Ward No. 1976 and Street Nos. 45 to 49.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Motilal or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 26th June, 1901.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET,
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
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F. S. MADON AND CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

☞ PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

170S, HAIK MEMON ST., } F. S. MADON & CO., } BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNES CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS COLDS, ASTHMA BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendan Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states. "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street London, W. C.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1900.

TWO "GRAND PRIZES"

AWARDED TO

HUNTLEY & PALMERS

(LIMITED),

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,

READING & LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition, 1878, HUNTLEY & PALMERS received the ONLY "GRAND PRIZE" given to the Biscuit Trade, the following being the terms of the Award:—

"Unrivalled House, known throughout the world for its enormous production and for the Excellent Quality of its Manufactures."

The Jury of 1900 have again conferred the Highest Possible Award, and the value of the present unprecedented distinction has been enhanced by the following Special Mention—

"This Firm has not ceased to progress, either in the extension of its business or in the excellence of its Manufactures."

PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

Full Nourishment, partly predigested. Sterilized.

Horlick's Malted Milk

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.

IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

GENUINE FIRST CLASS
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES
MAY BE HAD AT THE
HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY.
MANGALORE, P. O. KANKANADY.

Mother Tinctures, Powders and High Dilutions
Schussler's Tissue Remedies,
all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.
Externals, pills and low dilutions
at 1 1-4 anna per dram.
A box of the 30 principal medicines
Rs. 2-12-0.
Manual of Homœopathy, Rs. 3-4-0.
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe, As. 8.
Homœopathic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M.D., Rs. 4.

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI SPECIFICS
at Annas 4 per tube.
A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.
A small trial box of the 16 Principal Remedies; Rs. 2-8
Guide for the same, Re. 1.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

KEATING'S POWDER
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KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.
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KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,

The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Tins and Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q.," care of "Bombay Gazette."

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON. E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Kandy,
Lahore, Bombay, Colombo. Tuticorin,
Amritsar, Madras, Mandalay, Zanzibar.
Kurrachee, Rangoon, Newera Elya, Mombassa.
Steamer Point, Aden.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
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RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanganj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
PRANLAL SAMBHULAL DESAI, Esquire, Chief Agent Guzerat and Kattyawar.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRA[illegible]GE,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 190[illegible].

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

"Interest allowed in Current Accounts at one per cent. per annum on balances above Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 from 1st July to end of October and at two per cent. per annum from 1st November to end of June.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep inthe Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers, Gold, Silver, etc.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.................£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed .... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund................ „ 11,00,000
Uncalled Capital............ „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

		Per cent. Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5½	
„ 1 Year	5	„
„ 6 Months	4½	„
„ 3 Months	4	„

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.
LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

NOTICES.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

THE BOMBAY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Hamam Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June, 1901, at 2 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution that was passed at the Ordinary General Meeting held on Wednesday, the 5th June, 1901, namely :—

That the words "so far as practicable or as deemed convenient by the Board" be inserted between the word "up" and the word "to" occurring in the second line of Article 133 of the Articles of Association of the Company and that the words "or in the case of the first statement, from the commencement of the Company," occurring in lines 3 and 4 of the said Article be deleted.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 17th June, 1901.

NOTICE.

RE AUCTION SALE OF RACE-HORSES.

WITH reference to the advertisement of SALE of the RACE HORSES "YANKEEBOY" and "FORREST" advertised in the local papers to take place on the 29th instant NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the said Race-horses do not belong to the Bombay Stable Company and the public and intending purchasers are hereby WARNED AGAINST PURCHASING the said Race Horses from the said Bombay Stable Company as this Company is NOT the OWNER of the said Race Horses and has NO POWER TO SELL the same.—Dated this 21st June, 1901.

SMETHAM, BLAND & NOBLE,
Solicitors to the Owners of the said
RACE HORSES "YANKEEBOY" and "FORREST."

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES effected on EUROPEAN and selected NATIVE LIVES.

For Rates and Prospectus apply to

KING KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Secretary.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cure	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY:
Being a Reprint of two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
MESSRS HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 24.

2½ per cent. Consols	£ 93¼	= unchanged.
3 per cent. Rentes	£100¼	= "
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£108	= "
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£ 63⅛	= −⅛
Bar Silver in London	27⅜	= −1/16
" New York	59⅜	= −⅛
Exchange on London at Paris	25·20½	= −½
" New York	4·87⅛	= −⅛
Discount, Bank of England	3 per cent.	= unch'gd.
" Short London Bills	2⅝ "	= plus ⅛
" Indian Bank Bills	3 "	= plus ⅛

Amount paid into Bank of England about £75,000.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm. Manchester was firm. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surat nil. Imports 4,000 bales. Spot 4 24-32 = plus 1-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Liverpool futures—

June.	June-July.	Aug.-Sept.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·41	4·40	4·33	4·12	4·12
plus 4	plus 4	plus 4	plus 4	plus 4

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	10,000 bales.	
" last year	2,600	"
Exports to Great Britain	1,000	"
" " Continent	nil.	
Mid.-Uplands	8 13-16	= plus 3-16
Futures, month of Sept.	7·73	plus 17
Do. Do. Dec.	7·64	plus 15

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 43 = −6d. June-July, Hamburg sellers. Tone flat.

Rapeseed Brown 37 1-4 = −3d. June-July, Hamburg sellers. Tone flat.

Linseed 53 1-2 = plus 5-6 (? ?) July-August, Dunkirk buyers.

Tone quiet but steady.

Arrivals—Comeric Oswald.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 24th June 1901 :—

Cotton	8,606	bales.
Wheat	43,317	cwts.
Linseed	7,727	"
Rapeseed	20,287	"
Gingellyseed	1,893	"
Poppyseed	4,137	"
Groundnuts	445	"
Castorseed	1,846	"
Rice	3,517	"
Myrabollams	6,727	"

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 25.

EXCHANGE.

This market remains steady with a little more business reported to-day both by buyers and sellers. In the morning the bazaar bought a fair amount of Bank Demand at 1s. 3 15-16 for July, August and in the afternoon at the same rate for June. Bank T. T. has also been available this afternoon at 1s. 3 29-32d. for June. Three months' sight credits have been placed to a fair amount at 1s. 4 3-32d. for one month's delivery. The tone at the close is steady. We quote :—

Bank T T	1s. 3 7-8d. to 1s. 3 29-32
Do Demand	1s. 3 29-32d. to 1s. 3 15-16d.
3 months' sight credits	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do " " Francs	169½
30 days' sight Hongkong	145½
Do. Shanghai	198½
Do. Japan	148½
	Rs.
English Bar Silver ex-duty	70-10 Ready
Do. do	70-4 6th July
Do. do	70-4 5th August
English Bar Gold	24-2-3 Ready

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business has been reported to-day in this market at 94 7-8 for cash and Monday's settlement. At the close we quote.

Rs. 94-14 Cash and 1st July delivery
" 94-13 31st July delivery.

SHARES.

Mill shares show a decline in most cases on account of the continued absence of rain, and buyers are scarce. Petits are now quoted Rs. 1,680.

FREIGHT.

The market is steady as owners sum firm and Kurrachee is still paying higher rates for July than can be obtained in Bombay. The steamer Daghestan has been put on the berth for London as her second port, and has booked chow chow cargo at 21s. 3d., Hemp at 17s. 6d. and Myrabollams, with June shipment guaranteed, at 18s. 6d. Cotton has also been booked by the same steamer for Antwerp at 18s. 6d.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

There is not much inquiry in this market and only a small business is reported. Linseed is Rs. 9-5 to Rs. 9-5-6 with little doing. Brown Cawnpore Rapeseed is quoted at Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 6-5. Poppyseed is firmer with a scarcity of sellers at Rs. 8-4 to Rs. 8-5. Castorseed is quoted Rs. 33 1-2. White Delhi wheat is steady at Rs. 4-10.

COTTON.

The market is unchanged as buyers refuse to give any advance on previous rates ruling. The tone is steady and sales are estimated at about 3,000 bales chiefly to the Mills, though exporters also were in the market to a small extent. The following are the official quotations for the 25th June settlement.

	Fine.	Fully good.	Good.
Bengals H. G.	162	146	138
Bilati M. G.	172	164	–
" H. G.	168	160	–
Khandesh M. G.	...	167	161
Saw-ginned Dharwar	...	...	202
Westerns	...	...	195

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

THE Liverpool New York correspondent sends the following remarks on the situation of the cotton market :—

Liverpool, 6th June.

"Owing to the continued poor crop reports from official and private sources, owing also to the great nervousness of 'shorts' due principally to rumours of certain parties in our market and in America trying to engineer a squeeze in July. Our market has risen very considerably during the week, especially for near months, and at time of writing, is about 11 points up for near, and 4 for distant positions.

"We notice an increase in the demand from Manchester during the last few days. Home trades and industries are improving. In consequence of the practical settlement of the China question, trade with that country is slowly developing after an almost complete standstill of 12 months and business with India is better than a year ago. On the continent, it is true, trade is still poor as well as in Japan, but this is offset to a very great extent by the fact that spinners have been economising so much lately that the invisible supply must, we are led to infer, be extremely small. We are confirmed in this assumption by letters from various friends on the Continent, who while complaining about bad trade, do not deny the small mill stocks. "The first Bureau report of the season, which appeared on the 31st May estimates the increase of acreage at 8 1-2 per cent. and makes the condition only 81 1-2 per cent. As we telegraphed you this is the lowest condition for a great many years. Even very conservative people think that the poor condition entirely neutralises the increase in acreage.

"It is now admitted by nearly everyone that the crop is from 15 to 20 days later than usual, and it will require perfect weather from now on for the plant to make up this delay and bring it up to the normal time of fruition.

"Since the Bureau Report, there have been heavy rains far too heavy in most sections, and we heard last Saturday of hail storms all along the southern port of the Belt, increasing rains, accompanied by wind. All this cannot have done any good to the growing plant; in fact it can only increase the already existing delay in the start, and have caused further deterioration in the condition.

"The want of labour is already being felt in the cultivation of the fields. If that is the case now, when very few hands are required to chop out and keep the fields free from grass, what will it be when the pricking season commences.

"Taking all in all, we are therefore of opinion that the steady advance of the last few days will continue and we advise purchases of July to Sept delivery, and perhaps even of October delivery."

New York, 24th May.

"Our Market here is quite steady at present fluctuating within the small margin of from about 10-20 points. The old crop is generally quoted at from 7-60 to 7-80, while the new crop is at 7 cents more or less. These high premiums are paid for the old crop on account of some fear of manipulation for July delivery, while the new crop is at a discount, owing to very favourable crop news.

"The party who cornered the market here for Jan. delivery, had at one time held an intention to corner May, but they failed to succeed and are now trying to corner July. They hold about Rs. 50,000 July contracts in their hands now against about Rs. 60,000 certified stock in this market. It is very likely that they may readily buy up the remining stock corner July, but on the other hand the receipts of cotton in the South continue heavy and there is therefore every opportunity to bring more cotton to this market. Almost all this cotton remaining in the country is inferior, and is the chief obstacle for the bulls and places them in a dilemma, for should they accumulate a lot of undesirable stuff, they would have no market to dispose it of afterwards. We therefore think they will hardly be successful in their attempt to corner July." Double options: Aug. Sept. 20 points; Sep. Oct. 24 points and Oct. Nov. 26 points.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 25m., Sun sets, 6h. 40m., High water 7-40m., 6-31a., Low water, 0-32m., 0-45a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Bombay Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Hummum Street, 2 p.m.
John Roberts and Co., Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 4-45 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Ernest Simons, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. to-day.—Mails for China and Japan per transport Nevasa will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. to-morrow.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS—Two common Grey Herons (Ardea cinerea) have been presented to the Zoological collection by Mr. Hubert Meyer of the German East Africa Line S. S. Safari.

NOTICE TO SPECIAL JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the ensuing Criminal Sessions, should attend at the High Court on Monday the 1st proximo at 11 o'clock a.m. instead of on Friday the 28th instant.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, at 5-30 p. m. to-day. The paper to be read is "Behari Omens from the Chirping and Falling of Lizards," by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, M. A., B. L.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Krishnabai, a Hindu woman, who lives in Jail Road, has reported to the police that on Monday morning she locked up her room and went out, taking the key with her. When she returned about half an hour after, she found the lock on the door intact, but on entering the room discovered a small wooden box containing gold and silver ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 914 missing. When complainant went out, she left her servant named Rajaram, sitting at the foot of the staircase. On discovering the theft she called out for him, but the man had disappeared.

FATAL FALL.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry at the J. J. Hospital, yesterday, regarding the death of Narayen Amruta, a Hindu boy, aged five years, who resided with his parents at Girgaum, near the French Bridge. On Monday morning deceased accompanied his grandmother to a house in the locality where she used to work. Whilst playing in that house, the boy got on a bench and was leaning over the railing in the passage on the first storey, when he accidentally overbalanced himself and fell into the street. He received serious injuries to the head and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on the same day, the cause of death being concussion of the brain. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A THEATRICAL SQUABBLE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Cursondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Jamnalal, the Manager of the Phoenix Guzerati Theatrical Company, and Muncherjee Wadia, a law agent were charged by two of the boy performers, Runchor Amachund and Surajram Amachund with intimidation and assault. Mr. Khalil, barrister-at-law, prosecuted and Mr. Smetham of Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble defended. The case for the prosecution was that on the 29th ultimo the two complainants applied for payment of their respective salaries. The first accused refused to pay them, and on the latter going up the stairs of the Tivoli Theatre to get their clothes for the purpose of leaving the theatre, the first accused slapped both of them. On their coming downstairs they were met by the second accused who told them that he was a barrister and would get them sent to jail if they attempted to leave the Theatrical Company. The accused gave an absolute denial of the charges and said they were intentionally got up by one Damodhur Ruttonsey. They asked to be allowed time to prove their defence and an adjournment was accordingly granted.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CANDY and the Hon. Mr. Justice FULTON.)

IMPERATOR VS. PANDU WALAD NEWABA KOLI.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, who, in April last, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

The accused was charged with culpable homicide amounting to murder by causing the death of one Kantik Babaji by means of a bill-hook on the 8th January last. On that date a corpse, weltering in blood, was found early in the morning on a narrow cartway between two hillocks not far from the stream Panjra, which ran between Nawadira and Kasara. The corpse lay between the ruts, and it was at first supposed that there had been some accident due to furious or reckless driving, and that the cartman, whose cart had run over the deceased, had purposely put the body on the space, one foot high, between the ruts, lest he should be pursued or called to account. The head constable came at once to the place, and as the body was identified to be Kantik's by another constable, the deceased's relations were sent for. The deceased's wife and sister said that on the preceding night accused had dined at Kantik's, and the sister, after her first out-burst of grief was over, stated that none but the accused was the murderer of her brother. Before this the theory of an accident having happened was accepted. The sister, Gopa, stated that the accused had an intrigue with Jhima, the deceased's wife, who shewed little grief when she was by the corpse, because she had not been a chaste wife. The corpse and the scene of the murder were carefully examined, and the examination left no doubt in the mind of the panch that a murder had been committed. There were cuts on the cloth which the deceased had worn round his ears, and there were wounds which could not have been caused by a wheel running over the deceased. There were also noticed some marks of a struggle. The medical evidence shewed three wounds, one of which was not of much consequence, but each of the two others was by itself sufficient to cause death. The accused, after making a statement to the police and the panch, took out from an interstice between two earthen vessels a large scythe, weighing about thirty tolas, and also a turban lying with other clothes on the eaves of his house. The accused, in his confession, said he had committed the murder with the scythe, which he got sharpened by one Sada, a blacksmith in his village, and this statement was corroborated by the blacksmith. Upon very clear evidence the Sessions Judge convicted the accused, and sentenced him to transportation for life.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the evidence and the arguments of the Government Pleader, dismissed the appeal.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

SALE OF DRUGS.

RAMBHAGHAT SAWANTRAM AND OTHERS VS. BALA BUX MONSUKRAI AND ANOTHER.

THE plaintiffs claimed to recover Rs. 2,003-2-0 with interest and costs from the defendants.

Mr. Badhurji, instructed by Mr. M. H. Mody appeared for the plaintiffs. The latter in May 1897 paid a hoondi for Rs. 2,500 received from the defendants, and subsequently sold drugs, &c., on the latter's account. The present suit had been instituted to recover the amount of the balance due. His Lordship passed a decree for the amount claimed, with interest and costs.

CLAIM AGAINST A CONSIGNEE.

DADABHAI BAPUJI LAM AND OTHERS VS. CHIMANRAM SAJARMAL.

Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Framji and Dinsha, appeared for the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs, a firm of Bombay Merchants, imported forty cases of piece-goods from England on behalf of the defendant, a resident of Amritsar. The latter took delivery of some of the cases, but failing to pay for the balance, the suit was brought to recover the value, Rs. 11,299-11-8. There was no appearance on behalf of the defendant, against whom a decree for the amount claimed was passed, with interest and costs.

THE Public Association of Zafarwal has organised a service of hakims and vaids, native physicians, at the Association's expense to attend the townspeople affected with plague free of charge, and to supply medicines at the cost of the Association. They are credited with having cured 57 cases out of those which came into their hands, and the disease now appears to have disappeared in the town.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE ALL INDIA MEMORIAL.

THE "Rast Goftar" writes: Lord Curzon has so far succeeded with his pet project of the Victoria Memorial Hall as to obtain for it the benediction of his Majesty Emperor Edward. As patron of the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund, his Majesty has been pleased to offer to the Viceroy a series of paintings, which were executed by command of the late Sovereign, illustrating many important events in her life and reign. This practical proof of his Majesty's approval of the form of the memorial, which Lord Curzon has hit upon, will be found particularly gratifying by his Excellency and those who sympathise with his project.

THE FLUSHING OF DRAINS AND SEWERS.

Touching the important question of the flushing of drains and sewers in the City, the "Gujerati" observes: Again and again, it has been pointed out by the Corporation that adequate flushing arrangements are an integral part of the drainage system in Bombay. The drains, though devised in theory on the self-flushing system, have been found to contain tons of deposits. If we recollect aright, something like 150 carts of dirt were removed in 1897 from the Modykhana drains when plague was committing dreadful havoc in that quarter of the city. At that time we strongly protested against the continuance of such an awful condition of things. During the last five or six years drains have been flushed in a spasmodic manner, especially during the outbreaks of plague just for the purpose of making a show that mighty efforts were being made to stamp out plague.

THE DINNER AT KENSINGTON.

Commenting upon Lord George Hamilton's utterances at the dinner given by the Mayor of Kensington and the address of Lord Curzon at the Temperance meeting at Simla, the "Rast Goftar" says: Lord George Hamilton's speech at the dinner given by the Mayor of Kensington (Sir H. Seymour King) was a very thoughtful and statesmanlike pronouncement on the Indian problem of the present and the future; and if it strengthens one impression in our mind more strongly than another, it is the conviction that England has, at last, understood aright the real difficulties of her position in India as a governing power, and that the authorities, both here and at home, have been agreed that by whatsoever means India might have been conquered and consolidated, in the past, the one essential condition by which it can be retained, in the future, is by basing its administration on righteousness and justice.

THE ACTING CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.

The native papers do not approve of the appointment of Mr. Strangman as acting Chief Presidency Magistrate. They have nothing to say against Mr. Strangman personally, but they do not approve of the principle that makes junior and inexperienced men pass over the heads of men who have proved their qualifications and merits.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

A good deal of difficulty is being experienced in fixing the date for the sitting of the next Bombay Provincial Conference. The "Gujerati" thus accounts for the delay: Owing to the monsoon the Ratnagiri and Canara districts might not be able to send an adequate number of delegates. The Khoti Bill, which was represented as an urgent measure, yet remains to be disposed of by the Legislative Council and Khotes would very much like to be represented by their delegates at the Conference. They had their say at Satara last year and are likely to have their say again at the coming sessions. It is, therefore, to be expected that some delay will take place before the final date is decided so as to suit the convenience of most of the districts. In the meanwhile we are glad to be able to announce that Mr. Tahilram Khemchand Vizirani, C.I.E., will very probably be requested to take up the presidentship of the Bombay Conference. Mr. Tahilram is a very public-spirited, influential and highly respected citizen of Karachi. He is the president of the Karachi Municipality and a member of the Karachi Port Trust.

MUNICIPALISATION OF HOSPITALS.

Some of the vernacular journals are against the Municipal Corporation undertaking the sole management of the city's hospitals. The "Rast Goftar" remarks: Even at the risk of offending our Civic Fathers, we should not hesitate to say that it will be a disastrous day for the city if it allows them to undertake direct management of such services and establishments as are now run for them by a more vigilant authority or by private bodies. Where is the guarantee that the hospitals, once they are taken up by the Municipality, will be either so efficiently or economically managed as they are done at present, when under the direct supervision of Government? It is equally in their own interest as well as that of the public that we should urge upon the Corporation, to go on as they have been doing till now. It is no use being too ambitious at once, especially until they get out of the wood in which they have been fumbling about for so long.

THE JUSTICE RANADE MEMORIAL MEETING.

The Justice Ranade memorial meeting is to be held on the 9th July. The "Indu Prakash" states: We are glad to learn that the public meeting to start the Memorial Fund in honour of the late Mr. Justice Ranade has been fixed to take place on the 9th July next. His Excellency Lord Northcote has kindly consented to preside. We earnestly hope that the public of Bombay will cordially respond to the appeal. It is a debt of long standing. Various difficulties have come in the way of paying it. But now that Bombay has made up her mind to pay it, let us hope the payment will be full and hearty.

THE LAND REVENUE BILL.

Regarding the apparent hurry on the part of the Bombay Government to pass the Land Revenue Bill through, the "Gujarati" observes: As was to be expected, protests have already been made by the inhabitants of Satara and Bijapur in public meeting assembled against the Land Revenue Bill. The Bombay Presidency Association has, we believe, forwarded a communication to Government, requesting them to postpone this legislation till the public have been supplied with fuller information. For our own part, we cannot approve of the attempt on the part of government to hurry such an important measure fraught with such deep-reaching issues. The questions which it raises are so complex and momentous that public bodies cannot possibly address any weighty representation to the authorities before the Select Committee formulate their report.

The "Native Opinion" remarks: It is rejoicing to note that the public of Bijapur have taken up the suggestion we had made a few days ago, in right earnest, by convening a public meeting to protest against the proposed land revenue Bill under the presidency of Mr. Desai. It will be remembered that we had remarked that unless people moved in the matter and entertained emphatic but reasonable protest against the policy intended to be pursued by the Bombay Government, the rights of the cultivators with regard to the inalienability of land would be lost. Largely attended meetings in different parts of the Presidency are essentially necessary at this time to convince the Government of the inadvisable step proposed to be taken in this connection.

MUNICIPAL ACT AMENDMENTS.

THE PAYMENT OF THE SOLICITORS' BILL.

THE THREATENED LEGAL ACTION.

THE following letter has been forwarded to the Chairman and members of the Standing Committee by Messrs. Daphtary and Ferriera, Solicitors, dated the 24th instant Our clients, Messrs. Joseph Baptista, D. N. Bahadurji and Kharsetji Nusserwanji Wadia inform us that at the meeting of the Corporation held this day it was resolved that sanction be given for the payment of the sum of Rs. 21,000 to Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co. for the preparation of amendments to the City of Bombay Municipal Act. Our clients contend that the resolution is not consonant to right and justice, any application of the Municipal-Fund for the purpose above mentioned being ultra vires and a breach of trust and not consonant to right and justice and further that the resolution is null and void having been arrived at without any discussion as to its illegality being permitted.

Our clients instruct us to require you and each of you not to act up to the resolution and not to pay the moneys as sanctioned and not to sign or countersign any cheque for the amount and we hereby ask you to inform us before 4 p.m. to-morrow whether you propose to act according to the resolution. Our clients intend to apply to the Court for an order restraining the Corporation from making the payment but there will be no necessity for their so doing if you decline to act up to such resolution.

We are also instructed to intimate to you that in the event of your intending to act up to such resolution you should inform us to that effect at once to enable our clients to take the necessary proceedings and we have to intimate to you that, in the event of your parting with the money before giving our clients an opportunity of restraining the payment by an order of the courts our clients will hold you and each of you responsible for the said sum. Please note that in the event of our not hearing from you before 4 p.m. to-morrow our clients will take it that you mean to act up to the resolution and our clients will make the necessary application to court."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 25.

Tuesday.—The pressure has again increased, generally the increase being most marked in Upper India. Winds continue light on the West Coast and have changed to easterly or south easterly direction at the majority of stations. Light to moderate rain has fallen in the West Coast and Northern Districts, Bombay, Deccan and light showers in Berar and West Central Provinces. Malegaon has received three inches, Ahmednagar and Calicut two, Poona, Goa, and Karwar one. Light rain has fallen in Lower Burma and light to heavy rain in Assam, Bengal and parts of Behar. Mymensing has received four inches, Bogra three, Barisal, Narainganj, Jessor, Calcutta, Darjeeling, and Patna one. Thunderstorms have given light showers in Upper India hills and the submontane districts. The mean temperature is very largely below the normal in the hills and plains. In the North-West Punjab and Baluchistan it is in slight to Large defect in East and Central Bengal and in considerable to very large excess in the Northwest Provinces, Central India, Rajputana, South-east Punjab, Chota Nagpur and Orissa. The pressure conditions are favourable for showers in the North-Western Provinces of Bengal, and Assam, but rain is decreasing in Burma. Conditions are slightly suspicious off the West Coast where the low pressure area may be forming. Fresh snow has fallen in the higher ranges of Kashmir, and Himalayas to which is due a large decrease in temperature in the North West Punjab.

WEATHER AT SEA.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Coromandel, Commander F. W. Vibert, R. N. R., which arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Shanghai via intermediate ports, experienced from Penang to Colombo strong S. W. monsoon gale and high sea; from Colombo to Bombay moderate W. N. W. winds, long south-westerly swell and squally weather. The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Rajpootana, Captain C. R. Kindall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, via coast ports, experienced moderate weather, with occasional squalls of rain on the Malabar Coast.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Espl'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cs.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cs.
Previously registered	27	50	20	16	22	51	20	89
Tuesday, 25th June	00	6	00	20	00	10	00	13
Total	27	56	20	36	22	61	21	02
Total fall to June 25, 1900	5	52	4	16	5	30	6	37
Total fall to June 25, 1899	15	15	19	27	24	29	21	46

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from midnight to 4 p.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.
(6 a.m. to 6 a.m.)

	In.	Cts.
Tuesday, 25th June	0	22

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 25TH OF JUNE.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·604	N	6	111·6	82·9	46	...	0·56	−0·72
Sirsa	29·571	SW	M	110·3	88·1	48	...	0·02	−1·47
Delhi	29·623	Calm.	3	108·2	80·9	41	...	1·5	−0·72
Agra	29·600	SW	6	111·0	88·9	51	...	0·80	[illegible]
Cawnpore	29·635	ESE	4	100·0	84·5	63	0·06	0·08	−2·19
Allahabad	29·586	ENE	6	107·4	86·2	62	...	0·02	−3·81
Jhansi	29·660	WSW	9	113·9	89·2	59	...	0·17	−2·94
Jacobabad	29·611	ENE	4	113·2	81·1	28	...	0·00	−0·03
Karachi	29·653	WSW	13	95·4	83·2	74	...	0·00	−0·35
Jeypore	29·638	SW	6	108·2	83·1	45	...	0·05	−1·64
Ajmere	29·673	W	9	103·9	85·5	64	..	0·77	−5·71
Deesa	29·713	SW	15	103·6	82·6	65	..	0·00	−1·07
Ahmedabad	29·715	SW	6	101·3	84·1	56	..	0·00	−5·83
Bhuj	29·691	WSW	18	95·8	81·9	70	...	0·00	−1·97
Jamnagar	29·71.	WSW	18	98·1	81·3	74	...	0·00	−3·17
Dwarka	29·715	WSW	1.	80·4	82·8	80	...	0·0.	...
Rajkot	29·717	WSW	19	102·4	78·0	65	...	0·08	−3·52
Bhownagar Para	29·724	SW	7	102·6	?	59	...	0·00	−1·49
Veraval	29·735	WSW	19	85·1	83·2	75	..	0·25	−5·71
Neemuch	29·69	WSW	13	101·0	78·0	78	0·08	0·12	−2·55
Indore	29·735	SW	6	[illegible]	75·1	84	..	1·14	−4·16
Saugor	29·633	W	9	95·4	79·1	60	...	0·35	−4·76
Jubbulpore	29·695	WSW	4	96·0	80·1	65	...	1·52	−5·43
Hoshangabad	29·735	SW	5	102·6	79·2	59	0·50	2·38	−3·95
Khandwa	29·748	W	7	100·2	76·6	89	0·35	0·95	−3·69
Raipur	29·704	SW	12	92·5	81·6	65	..	1·54	−4·68
Nagpur	29·721	"	8	95·2	75·0	78	0·75	3·26	−3·29
Amraoti	29·739	WSW	9	96·2	73·5	89	0·04	1·85	−3·01
Akola	29·745	WSW	9	99·3	73·4	80	0·23	1·89	−2·18
Surat	29·713	NW	1	95·2	83·.	71	..	0·19	−7·1.
Malegaon	29·745	W	7	98·9	73·1	80	2·87	4·21	+0·41
Bombay	29·778	SSE	10	84·8	80·0	89	0·14	20·0	+0·08
Poona	29·808	W	11	90·0	79·6	93	1·15	5·59	+0·53
Ahmednagar	29·776	WSW	8	95·4	63·4	92	1·93	4·79	−3·06
Aurangabad	29·779	WSW	10	95·9	69·7	91	1·34	5·28	...
Sholapur	29·752	SW	10	92·2	74·.	77	0·2.	7·00	+2·65
Ratnagiri	29·792	Calm.	1	85·9	75·9	89	0·72	23·25	−2·40
Belgaum	29·800	WSW	18	82·3	65·8	90	...	9·9	+1·01
Goa	29·811	ESE	8	85·0	74·4	80	0·61	53·59	+28·13
Karwar	...	Calm.	4	82·2	74·0	86	0·35	67·53	+37·31
Mangalore	29·853	ESE	2	81·8	71·3	85	0·2	37·39	+3·39
Calicut	29·854	E	2	75·3	71·0	99	2·02	30·75	+2·06
Cochin	29·855	NE	...	8·85	72·7	85	0·10	27·21	+4·35
Bangalore	29·833	W	10	85·3	65·3	78	...	1·13	−1·30
Secunderabad	29·805	W	7	87·1	72·0	74	0·62	5·2.	+1·30
Masulipatam	29·765	WNW	10	93·7	85·5	75	..	2·10	−2·62
Bellary	29·812	SW	8	35·5	74·7	57	..	3·95	+2·40
Cuddapah	29·801	WNW	6	99·2	32·9	56	..	2·06	−1·38
Madras	29·750	SW	7	99·0	80·5	70	..	0·50	−1·48
Coimbatore	29·855	WSW	6	80·4	71·1	77	..	3·69	+2·43
Trichinopoly	29·824	WSW	9	101·1	78·3	62	...	1·9	+0·63
Negapatam	29·801	W	7	99·2	76·9	5	...	0·04	−1·33
Colombo	29·850	WSW	6	85·5	75·5	93	0·03	5·94	−0·65
Aden (22nd)	29·785	EE	7	91·8	81·9	53	...	1·31	+4·54

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light. M=Moderate. F=Fresh. S=Strong. H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall—J. J. H. = 0·14 (20·35); G. T. H. = 0·26 (20·07); St. G. H. = 0·15 (21·48); C. P. = 0·11 (20·25).

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure in the Punjab and North-West Provinces and at Hoshangabad and slight changes elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in Ceylon. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are easterly or south-easterly along the coast from Cochin to Bombay and also at Cawnpore and Allahabad and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Dwarka, Rajkot, Bhuj, Deesa and Jamnagar and fresh to light elsewhere.

Except in Malabar and at Goa, Karwar and Secunderabad, the temperature both maximum and minimum is above the mean of the season. The highest temperature in the shade was 114° at Jhansi and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

Humidity shows a great rise at Sirsa, Allahabad, Jhansi, Khandwa, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad and Colombo, and the skies are more or less cloudy in several districts.

About three inches of rain has fallen at Malegaon, about two inches at Calicut and Ahmednagar over an inch at Poona and Aurangabad, and light to moderate showers at Colombo, Secunderabad, Cochin, Mangalore, Karwar, Goa, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Bombay, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur, Khandwa, Hoshangabad and Neemuch.

The monsoon current is very weak, being a little less than half its usual strength on the Malabar and West Coasts, thereby indicating the probability of only light to moderate showers. In Berar, the Central Provinces and at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency local showers are probable. Pressure is abnormally high over the whole country, more particularly in Sind, the Punjab, the Central and North-West Provinces, Berar, Gujarat, Rajputana and Central India, where the excess amounts to a little over a tenth. Both the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian monsoon currents are at present weak and with abnormal high pressures now obtaining over the greater part of the land area, the weather is inclined to be more clear.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT—June 24.

10 p.m. ... 81·0

TUESDAY—June 25.

1 a.m. ... 80·1
10 a.m. ... 84·3
2 p.m. ... 85·8
4 p.m. ... 85·3

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Trocas, 2,657 tons, Captain W W Sharpley, will sail to-day, for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Onipenta, 3,420 tons, Captain E B Hirst, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 8th June, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1,615 tons, Captain A L Cole, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Karachi, 22nd June, with a general cargo and 23 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Rajpootana, 1,312 tons, Captain C R Kendall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 23rd May, via coast ports, with a general cargo and 23 deck passengers.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Macfarlane, 3,107 tons, Captain C Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 14th June, with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

THE Japan Mail Steam-ship Co's s s Hiroshima Maru, 2,055 tons, Captain T Murai, sailed yesterday, for China and Japan, with a general cargo and Mr Yokobatake and Mr Babulal Govila, as passengers.

ARRIVALS OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O S N Co's s s Coromandel, 2,783 tons, Captain F W Vibert, R N R, arrived in harbour on Monday evening, from Shanghai, 4th June, via intermediate ports, with his Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut R C Clarke, Rev A M Andrews, Mr G Redfern, Rev R Ward and Mr A A Roganwala.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 25.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Cossack	Cartwright	Royal Navy
H M S Sephinx	Comdr H A Phillips, R N	Cruiser
a Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr J C S Hughes, R N	—
a Do No 102	Lt Comdr W R G Petre, R N	—
a Do No 103	Lt Comdr W P Kee, R N	—

IN DOCKYARD.

Investigator	Comdr T H Heming, R N	R I M Surveying Ship
Lawrence	....	Indian Marine
Clive	....	Indian Marine
Nancowry	....	Indian Marine

INDIAN DEFENCE RESERVE.

H M S Abyssinia	....	Turret-ship
Plassey	....	Torpedo G'boat
4 Torpedo Boats	....	—

a Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	H Maru	2036	Menrai	Yokohama	25-6	N Y K
B	Daghestan	2212	Littleholes			M M & Co
C	Ahmadi	1640	Candlish			B & P S N Co
C	Naseri	912	Dawson			B & P S N Co
E	City of Delhi	2825	Rae	Karachi	29-6	F Forbes & Co
F	Kilwa	993	Forbes	Busreh	27-6	M M & Co
G	Chupra	1435	Hannah	Colombo		M M & Co
H	H M S Magdala		Hewett, R N			Turret Ship
H	Tenasserim					Receiving Hulk
K	Kirkfield	2290	Watson	Hamburg	30 6	W&A G&Co
L	Fryd	213	Larsen	Mauritius	30-6	J Larsen
M	Ensenada	999	Moris	Repairing		E T & Co
O	Vulcan	2211	Vasey	Hamburg	3-7	W & A G & Co
O	Prudentia	1792	Luckham	Dunkirk		J M & Co
Q	Nevasa	1915	Cruess	China	28-6	Transport

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Courland	992	Miller	Keba	26-6	Shepd & Co
Indravati	513	Mohomed			Do
Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhownagar	25-6	Do
Ponani	552	Ebrahim			Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Ismaila	3331	Kilpatrick	Calcutta	29-6	M M & Co
2	Hispania	3380	Hamilton	Liverpool	26-6	W&AG&Co
3	Elax	2612	Baker	Marseilles	4-7	W & A G & Co
5	Tientsin	2555	Cook	China	28-6	P & O Co
6	Coromandel	2783	Vibert	China	3-7	P & O Co
7	M Bacquehem	2741	Bilafer	Trieste	1-7	A L S N Co
8	F Ferdinand	3860	Martinolich	Japan	28-6	A L S N Co
10	Trocas	2557	Shaplay	Dunkirk	26-6	W&A G& Co
12	Persia	4198	Wheler	London	29-6	P & O Co
14	Kola	497	Skinner	Karachi	28-6	M M & Co
15	Simla	1515	Cole	Karachi	2-7	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander	From.
24	Simla s	Cole	Karachi, June 22
25	Coromandel s	Vibert	Shanghai, June 4
	Clan Macfarlane s	Jones	Calcutta, June 14
	Rajpootana s	Kendall	Calcutta, May 23
	Onipenta s	Hirst	Calcutta, June 8

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	H M S Cossack	Cartwright	Colombo
	Pachumba s	Rickford	Karachi
25	Hiroshima Maru s	Murai	China, &c

The steamer Trocas, Captain Sharpley, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Dunkirk.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Rajputana, for Calcutta, &c.
" Franz Ferdinand, for China and Japan.
" Coromandel, for China.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 25.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—30 cwt fishmaws, R Dhunjee and Co; 81 bales hides and skins, R M Kooka; 93 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co; 30 cases condiments, S Rustomjee and Co; 36 cwt turmeric, R Dossa and Co; 4 bales aloes fibres, R A Kirtikar and Co; 16 cwt gum, H Alladin and Co; 105 cwt chutney, D P Batha and Co; 10 bales skins, Cassum Essa and Co; 3 pots rosa oil, E A Mochalla.

Daghestan s—1,020 cwt myrabollams, E Oomersey.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—4 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Prudentia s—2,000 cwt rapeseed and 4,124 cwt linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Prudentia s—2,040 cwt gingellyseed, M Valubdas; 6,000 cwt cottonseed and 800 cwt rapeseed, Forbes, Forbes and Co; 1,000 cwt horns, B Esmail.

FOR ODESSA.

Marq Bacquehem s—1,000 cwt myrabollams, W Kipp.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kirkfield s—385 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Vulcan s—1,275 cwt oil cake, Glade and Co; 200 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 200 bales hemp, Kiddie Reeve and Co; 11 cwt gum and 15 bales hemp, Jacoo Moosa.

FOR ANTWERP.

Daghestan s—230 bales hemp, Kiddie Reeve and Co.

FOR HULL.

Crewe Hall s—6,000 cwt cottonseed, J A Begbie and Co; 2,571 cwt castorseed and 3,937 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Marq Bacquehem s—2,006 cwt myrabollams, W Kipp; 55 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 405 cwt myrabollams, Hugo Schwer and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Marq Bacquehem s—2,000 cwt castorseed, N Khairaz and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Coromandel s—250 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Franz Ferdinand s—350 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 250 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 100 bales twist, I David; 158 bales twist, C Bhowanidas; 1,000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, Silas E Sasson; 400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales twist, R S N Talati and Co.

Tientsin s—27 cwt sharkfins and fishmaws, R Fazal; 159 cwt 159 cwt sharkfins, C Ebrahim and Co; 100 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 104 bales twist, A C E Motiwala.

FOR KOBE.

Franz Ferdinand s—1,000 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co; 270 bales cotton, Forbes Forbes and Co; 800 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha; 530 bales cotton, Shingtai Co; 200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 500 bales cotton, Seth and Co; 391 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 416 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 150 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 230 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Franz Ferdinand s—50 bales cotton, Forbes Forbes and Co; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

OUR Rajkote correspondent, on 18th June, says :—The camp of the Political Agent, Colonel Kennedy, is at present at Porebunder, whence he is expected to return to head-quarters after the 25th instant.

The Minor Jam Saheb of Nowanagar has arranged to proceed to Europe in company with Lieutenant Hancock, but the voyage is deferred for some time, and the young prince will now pass some days in Rajkote.

The marriage of the eldest Kunwari of Thakore, Shri Harisinhji, guaranteed Jagirdar of Lakadia in Cutch, was celebrated with great eclat yesterday with the Thakore Saheb of Bori, an important state in Malwa. A number of guests witnessed the auspicious festivities and both the Lakadia chief and his Karbhari, Mr. Vishwanath Shankkerji spared neither trouble nor cost to make them comfortable.

The Judicial Assistant, Mr. Page, has granted the request of Mr. Barve, Fouzdar, Civil Station, Rajkote, for a transfer of the complaint instituted against him by Mr. Jamsedji, Editor of the "Kathiawar News," for criminal intimidation in the court of the Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Halar. The case will now be tried by Khan Bahadur Edroos, the Deputy Assistant Political Agent in charge of the Treasury.

We have had no rain worthy the name yet, though the sky continues to be cloudy at times. Heavy wind blows.

The Sessions Judge of Morvi has sentenced Jadeja Shiwsinhji, a Bhayat Girasia of Sajanpur, to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, and his son to a similar imprisonment for eighteen months for the manslaughter of a barber, under Section 304 A. of the Indian Penal Code.

THE MASTER of the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Vadala on arrived at Calcutta, reports as follows :—June 19th—Picked up in latitude 10 degrees N., Longitude 83-20 E., coasting boat No. 15, which sailed from Trincomalee on June 4th. Eight men and a serang were on board. They reported very bad weather, which had driven them 140 miles out of their course. All their food and drink had gone.

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CYCLES, MOTOR-CARS, PHONOGRAPHS, ACCESSORIES, RUBBER TYRES, ELECTRICAL FANS, &c., of latest and best Makes.
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Relief in Half an Hour. A powerful Tonic.
It has no injurious effect and so
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Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEALE—June 16, at Durham Cottage, Kurseong, the wife of J B Beale, of a son.

FLANNERY—June 10, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Conductor M J Flannery, Barrack Master, Jubbulpore, of a son.

FRASER—June 17, at Gadie, Moorshidabad, the wife of H C Fraser, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HARVEY—June 19, at Madras, after a lingering illness patiently borne, Alexander Edwin, of the Madras Jail Department, aged 34 years, 6 months and 15 days.

MAY—June 4, at Mangalore, George May, late Treasurer, South Canara District Treasury, aged 76 years.

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COTTON STATISTICS.

THE statistics of cotton spinning and weaving in the Indian Mills in March 1901, and in the twelve months April 1900 to February 1901, compared with the corresponding period of 1898-99 and 1899-1900 :—

	Month of March.		
	1899	1900	1901
British India.			
Bombay	30,795,387	19,107,861	27,900,364
Madras	2,668,853	2,680,062	2,218,529
Bengal	4,449,053	1,288,156	2,585,790
North-Western Provinces and Oudh, (also Ajmer-Merwara)	2,970,007	2,218,686	2,757,944
Panjab	631,738	627,252	696,446
Central Provinces ..	1,627,865	1,505,842	1,697,244
Total ..	43,145,703	28,025,859	37,856,317
Foreign Territory Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon and Bhavnagar ..	952,004	824,951	1,009,616
Grand Total ...	44,097,707	28,850,810	38,865,933

	Twelve Months, 1st April to 31st Mar		
	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-1901
British India			
Bombay	368,050,099	371,010,956	243,625,528
Madras	30,728,346	32,251,911	27,652,764
Bengal	46,517,685	37,689,101	16,290,973
North-Western Provinces and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara)	32,232,514	33,348,795	29,245,454
Panjab	7,243,709	7,601,863	7,235,843
Central Provinces	18,807,910	19,752,569	18,726,985
Total ...	502,630,264	501,685,195	342,777,547
Foreign Territory. Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, and Bhavnagar...	9,751,811	12,238,053	10,195,540
Grand Total ...	512,385,105	513,923,248	352,973,087

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 15th June, 1901.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
Approximate earnings for week ending 15th June 1901—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G I P R system...	1,88,058	5,55,713	10,386	7,54,157
I M R do ..	52,027	1,79,931	1,343	2,33,304
Total....	2,40,085	7,35,647	11,729	9,87,461
Actuals for corresponding week ending 16th June 1900—				
G I P R system...	1,72,650	4,66,244	6,433	6,45,327
I M R do ...	44,487	2,21,412	5,992	2,71,891
Total	2,17,137	6,87,656	12,425	9,17,218
Increase or Decrease... G I P R	+15,408	+89,469	+3,953	+1,08,830
I M R...	+7,540	—41,478	—4,649	—38,587

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 8th June 1901, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week ...	1,20,000	2,80,000	4,000	4,04,000
Or per mile of Railway	260	607	9	876
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	24,32,808	53,02,615	72,610	78,08,033
Total for 23 weeks ...	25,52,808	55,82,615	76,610	82,12,033
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,02,817	3,30,828	3,708	4,38,353
Per mile of Ry. do.	2.5	718	8	951
Total to corresponding date do.	23,19,831	65,36,212	19,696	88,75,739

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 34,353
Decrease to date 6,65,706

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1901.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE AS A CAREER.

AN article, unpretentiously signed "Charles Roe" appears in the new number of the "National Review" on the Indian Civil Service as a Career. Charles Roe must not be confused with Richard Roe who together with John Doe shares legal celebrity. The writer is none other than Sir Charles Arthur Roe who rose from the post of Assistant Commissioner and Revenue Officer, to that of Chief Judge of the Punjab in the Indian Civil Service and may therefore be expected to have at least a general idea of the ins and outs of the service, especially as he flourished in it for a brief period of thirty-five years. He does not attempt to write it up, or to write it down. He has read "The Land of Regrets" as well as Macaulay's remarks when the Civil Service was thrown open to competition. But we do not suppose he will deny that it is the finest service in the world, since he declares that it offers better pay and a better pension than the English Civil Service and the nature of the work is of a much higher order. It is the work of men who have to act on their own responsibility on matters of the greatest importance and not the work of mere subordinates carrying out the orders of others. From a monetary point of view its advantages are probably greater than those within the reach of a moderately successful man. "By entering it a man secures an income on which he can live easily throughout his service; may marry prudently when he is about thirty; can give his children a good education and start them in the world, and retire at some time between forty-eight and fifty-eight on £1,000 year, or, if he is one of the lucky ones, with a little more, and some honorary distinction." As a matter of fact he may marry prudently at thirty. He also may not. He may marry happily as well as prudently at twenty. Cases have been known. The chances are however in the majority of cases, that he will not. And it is also true of the Civil Servant that he may marry before joining; also he has been known to send home for his landlady's daughter as soon as he has saved the price of her passage. To the young gentlemen who would do likewise Sir Charles Roe has a fatherly word to say. It is that which Mr. Punch said years ago and which had been crystallised into a proverb. "If a Civilian marries on first entering the service his whole career as far as his private life is concerned is likely to be a continuous struggle against debt and money troubles and he may even not be free from his difficulties when his service is compulsorily closed at the end of thirty-five years," writes Sir Richard, which observation being epitomised means "Don't." Yet, God wot, it may be possible for a Civilian to marry very prudently on first entering the service. There are but few who would prize a wife the less if she had what the Northern Farmer calls proputty. And cases of this kind have been also known.

The Civilian, like the Brahmin, is heaven-born. He is valuable, dead or alive. A "Saturday Review" writer, quoted by Sir Charles, painted the young Civilian cantering on his favourite Arab, through a district as large as Scotland, through the length and breadth of which his word is law. Sir Charles blurs the picture. He admits the young civilian will march through a large district; he will no doubt canter a considerable part of the way, and he may possibly do so on an Arab, but it is highly improbable that he will have a string of Arabs from which he can select a favourite. Sir Charles denies that in any part of his district will his word be law. But there he is splitting hairs. The young Civilian will have to pass orders on all sorts of subjects, but he will not do this by virtue of any Divine right or Royal prerogative, but because the power to pass the order is given to him by a certain section of a certain Act of the Legislature. Precisely. The certain section of a certain Act makes him "a little tin god" and if he did not know it, the countless subordinates he encounters on his travels would soon reveal to him that his word is final. No doubt his official superiors would insist on his acting within his legal rights and acting with discretion. No doubt they would pull him up very sharply if he failed to do so. But a man of slighter education and with less to lose than the civilian might be relied upon to run straight along a course which is so clearly defined. Besides Sir Charles gives the official superiors credit for an ever-watchful energy which is not painfully self-evident as a rule. But we are glad to find him admit that there is probably—he might have said assuredly—no service in the world in which really good work is more certain of recognition than the Indian Civil Service. There are people, Bengal and Punjab way, perhaps, who would exclaim "Bosh" if that expression were polite. But then they might probably be accused of speaking feelingly. And there are men in the enjoyment of a pension and a prospect of the House of Commons, who would tell you that virtue never was its own reward. But so long as Viceroys and Governors with much power and little experience are sent out here, men who come in the way will be shifted. Men who have regarded themselves safe to get such and such an appointment will have cause to marvel how His Excellency came to supersede them, to discuss the prevalence of mental decay among the British aristocracy, and to ponder over the duplicity of former colleagues a word from whom might have prevented their humiliation. Sir Charles' experience in the Punjab leads him to write :—Up to the point of Deputy Commissioner, Collector or Sessions Judge, promotion is almost purely a matter of seniority. "An officer may, of course, make such a conspicuous fool of himself that he is passed over, or degraded, or even dismissed the service, but he will not be put over the heads of his fellows for conspicuous merit." Later on he may and frequently is, though the existence or display of that conspicuous merit is not always universally recognised, if we may accept the views of the disappointed ones.

Whether a young man should choose the Indian Civil Service as a career, writes Sir Charles Roe, will naturally depend in the first instance on what other choices are opened to him. Of course. If the young man can come out to India as a Governor-General or as a Globetrotter, with a Cook's circular ticket to whisk himself back to Charing Cross or Tilbury at the end of six months he would be unwise to strive after a post in the Civil Service. But if he must work for a living and he is physically robust, of medium energy, partial to good pay and ample leave, with an eye on a future pension of sufficient elasticity. let him not hesitate for a moment. This is the country for him. He is lord of all—and envied of all, except by the man who has an additional fifty rupees T. A. But Sir Charles Roe would most strongly impress this advice upon the man who is lingering on the brink, undecided whether to stay at home or to strive for service in the Gorgeous East—"Do not choose India unless you are sure that you will feel kindly towards its people and you will have your heart in your work. If you choose it without these conditions, you will be a bad barain for India and India will ever be to you a Land of Regrets"—which makes a fine peroration, but is supremely unpractical advice. How can a young man, who aspires to the Civil Service, be sure he will feel kindly towards its people until he has seen them and had to deal with them? How can he know that he will have his heart in his work? If he has official superiors who pull him up as sharply as Sir Charles says, they may "knock the heart out of him." And is experience to count for nothing? Sir Charles, in one portion of his paper, says it is quite possible that at the end of six months' work as a Magistrate the young Civilian will be "quite confident that he can at once detect from a witness's demeanour whether he is lying or not. It need hardly be said that after twenty or thirty years' experience, he will be quite sure that this confidence is unfounded and that the witness's demeanour depends not on his conscience but on his nerves." And experience will also tell him that his confidence that he will feel kindly towards the people will depend more upon the people themselves than on his preconceived notions of them or upon shoals of well-meant resolutions.

ECONOMICAL WORKING OF RAILWAYS.

IT is often stated that one of the chief reasons why the Britisher is unable to compete with the foreigner is because of the high rates charged by home railway companies for the transit of goods, and there is no doubt very substantial reason for the complaint. The railways have always contended they were unable to carry goods at cheaper rates, but the agitation, which is going on in the industrial world, has caused directors to consider whether something cannot be done by the more economical working of the railways. If rates can be lowered, the profits will be certain to increase; manufacturers will be able more successfully to compete in foreign markets, and English farmers to supply larger quantities of food products to the home markets. The first step towards more economical working will be to carry the greatest possible load in the fewest possible trains. There is much room for economy in this direction. The average goods train in England carries 68 tons, an amount which could be easily doubled. On the Pennsylvania railway the average is 480 tons per train, and in India the average weight of goods carried is 250 tons. While the railways can increase their train loads by lengthening the trains, the introduction of longer trains would soon necessitate the introduction of larger cars, in order to reduce the dead weight and to enable the trains to be easily handled. Here, however, a formidable difficulty exists, as about half the goods trucks running belong to private owners, and to replace these with larger wagons would entail a big expenditure. It is obvious that the railways could move 20 to 30 tons of coal per truck at a cheaper rate than they can quote for drawing a truck containing seven and half tons, and we imagine the advantages thus gained would soon reconcile private owners to such expenditure. According to Lord Stalbridge the railways are willing to meet traders by concessions if the latter will allow three days, as in France and other Continental countries, for delivery of goods. We are of opinion that this condition will be readily granted by the mercantile community, as in the great majority of cases the delay of a day or two in the delivery of goods will be a small matter as compared with the concession in freight. Indeed, experience has shown to the railways that where a more economical means of transport than railway carriage is available articles such as coal, iron, bricks, pottery, etc., are sent by the cheaper route. The longer time required to send goods by water is considered no draw back compared with the saving in money from the lower rates. If the companies are willing to accept lower rates, merchants will consent to a little delay in delivery, and the former will have no difficulty in securing "as big train loads as they can build engines to move or can create brake-power to stop."

THE PHILIPPINES

THE surrender of General Cailles, who succeeded to the leadership of the Filipinos when Aguinaldo was captured, probably marks the absolute end of organised resistance to the Americans. General Cailles has submitted with his staff and 650 men and any other bands which may be still at large may be expected to gradually come in likewise. Aguinaldo's proclamation to the Islanders to lay down their arms seems to be doing its work effectually and since its issue force after force has taken advantage of its terms to cease hostilities. They have been perhaps the readier to give up their weapons for the reason that all arms surrendered are paid for by the Americans. In his statement Aguinaldo spoke hopefully of the benevolent intentions of the "noble American people" towards the Filipinos and this has done more than anything else to quell the lingering opposition of the insurgents. A good service was done to the distracted Islands when Aguinaldo was captured for the President of the late Filipino Republic was then made acquainted with the actual policy of the United States in the Philippines. Self-government will ultimately be established under American protection, but in the meantime the Islands will have to recover from the effects of prolonged war. The transition from a disturbed state to constitutional order cannot be made at once in the Eastern Archipelago any more than it can be made in South Africa. Meanwhile General Chaffee, who commanded the American troops in China, will be the Military Governor of the Philippines.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

MR. TEMPLE, one of our Consuls in Brazil, in a recent report to the Foreign Office urges upon British firms the need of employing competent British travellers and agents to push and advertise their goods. The employment of foreign agents and foreign travellers is, he thinks, largely accountable for the footing that foreign manufactured goods have been able to obtain in markets that a very few years ago were almost entirely held by British wares. It is natural that foreign agents should push the manufactures of their countrymen in preference to British products. There is an insufficiency of British commercial travellers abroad and that is the main reason of the superiority of the foreigner in pushing trade and the alleged unsuitability of British manufactures for many markets. Mr. Temple points out that illustrated catalogues and commercial literature are quite useless, unless presented and explained to possible customers by competent and interested agents. The moral for the British manufacturer, therefore, is to employ his own countrymen to extend his business. If it is made worth his while the British "Commercial" can become as expert a linguist as his continental competitor and it has never yet been said that he is deficient in energy.

THE "PERSEUS" IN THE GULF.

IT might reasonably have been supposed that the bitter experiences of H. M. S. Pomone, when her Commander and many of her crew were stricken down by the heat in the Persian Gulf would have led the Admiralty to abstain from running any risk of a similar character. But their lordships have not profited by the past warning. To relieve the Pigeon they have sent the sister ship of the Pomone, the Perseus to the Gulf, and that without providing her with any of the gear which would diminish risks and discomfort to the officers and crew. The Perseus is now in the Gulf without punkas, or any apparatus whatever for cooling water for drinking purposes or the treatment of fever patients. Both the Pomone and the Perseus are absolutely unsuited to the duty on which they are employed and the sending of a second ship to the Gulf without proper fittings is to say the least unwise. We should like to believe that it is only necessary to call attention to the matter to have the deficiencies supplied, but we cannot close our eyes to the fact that the Admiralty shows very little consideration for the East India squadron or its men.

AT a meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trustees held yesterday, it was resolved to construct an office building of their own, probably in Hornby Road.

THE rainfall at Karwar has aggregated 62 inches in the past 13 days.

H. M. S. COSSACK, Commander M. G. Cartwright sailed for Colombo on Tuesday.

MR. F. C. TROTTER, Public Works Department, is, we regret to hear, seriously ill in Lady Roberts Home, Murree, with enteric fever.

AT PURNEAH since June 22nd locusts have made their appearance moving from the south to the north. Some damage has been done to indigo and other crops but nothing very serious yet.

IN the calendar year 1902 not more than 48,000 chests of Bengal opium will be offered for sale, and not more than 4,000 chests in each month of the year. Of the quantity to be offered for sale each month, half will be Benares opium and half Patna opium. No reduction will be made in these quantities without three months' previous notice.

THE only officially managed estate in the Punjab that maintains a stud farm is Mamdot, and according to a recent report it is by no means a paying venture. The income last year, including sale of stock, amounted to Rs. 6,956 against an expenditure of Rs. 15,879. The price of fodder and corn was, of course, abnormally high, but even so it looks as if (to quote the criticism of the Financial Commissioner) "the farm was scarcely managed on the most economical lines." A great part of the expenditure appears to have been incurred on the Jalalabad horse show, but a large fair of this kind ought, as Mr. Tupper says, to pay its own way.

WE have spoken of estates in the Punjab, the management of which has lately been taken over by the Court of Wards, writes the Lahore paper. It is not less interesting to cast a glance over the estates recently released from official control. There are eight of these, and in every case financial chaos has been converted into order and solvency. The Kunjpura estate was fourteen years under the Court of Wards and was handed over to the ward on his attaining his majority with a very comfortable balance carefully invested. This young Nawab has shown both his good sense and his appreciation of the good services of the Court by asking to be allowed to retain the services of the official manager to help him in the administration of his property. The "jagir" of Muhammad Azam Ali Khan was merely taken over by the Court in order to help the jagirdar to extricate himself from his debts, and the object having been effected, the estate has been released. The management of the estate of Haq Nawaz Khan has been eminently successful. The debts have been paid off, and the eldest ward on coming of age has found a sum of Rs. 15,030 carefully invested and an increase in the landed property of the family. The Majitha property was under the management of the Court for nearly nine years, and the debts were cleared and the estate handed over to the ward on his majority in a satisfactory condition. The management of the estate of Nawab Ata Muhammad Khan was assumed in order to help the head of the Khakwani family to extricate himself from his financial difficulties. The Nawab himself died in 1897, but the Court of Wards continued to control the estate till last year, by which time all debts had been paid off.

WE are gravely told, writes "Sell's Commercial Intelligence" that the Atbara bridge was made in America because no British bridge builder could make it in time. The truth is, as we long ago showed, that Egyptian officialdom dilly-dallied so long with its precious original designs and specifications that in the end it had to buy a stock pattern American-made pin-connected bridge, which it really did not want, instead of a bridge of its own chaste design, which it did want. Instead of being ashamed of this, it contrived with much success to throw blame on British manufacturers for the results of its own procrastination.

IS PARLIAMENT DECAYING?

BY T. P. O'CONNOR, M. P.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor discussing this question in the "Express" concluded a former article by pointing out how Parnell and Biggar, by means of their knowledge of procedure, the clumsiness of the ruling, and their own resolute character, had been able to keep the House of Commons at bay during all the interval between February and Easter, and to allow the passage of only two votes out of the hundreds the House has annually to pass.

Continuing he now writes :—This state of things, of which Parnell and Biggar were able to take such advantage, has come to an end to a certain extent; the disease cured itself by its very excess. But it is hard to say whether the remedy is not worse than the disease. What happens now is this: the Government allot some twenty-three to twenty-four days in each Session for the discussion of the Estimates. Members are pretty well free to devote what time they like to the Estimates. If they like to waste two or three of their nights over a few votes, that is their look-out; it is their fault and not the fault of the Government that, as a consequence of too much debate on some votes, there is little—and very often there is none at all—on other votes.

And this is just what happens. At ten o'clock on a certain night in the Session every vote, whether it has been discussed or not, is put to the vote; not a word can be said either in opposition, or support, or criticism, or investigation; at ten o'clock the knife of the guillotine falls, and after that sacred hour the voice of Parliament is silent for evermore; the one thing left is the division lobby. And so for hour after hour the strange spectacle is seen of the members going through the division lobbies, silently, wearily, impassively, as men cursed by an inevitable destiny to pass through the hopeless rolling up of the ever-rolling-back stone of Sisyphus.

THE CONTROL OF THE HOUSE.

This is a sufficiently grotesque and, in some respects, even comic scene; but real tragedy lies behind it. It is that the control of the purse by the House of Commons has been so curtailed and prejudiced that, to a large extent, it has ceased to exist. The simulacrum of the control of the purse remains, but it is only a simulacrum. It is one among the many instances known to the students of sociology where the political form long survives the reality. In the course of three or four hours ten, fifteen, twenty millions of public money are voted, and not a word spoken or allowed. And when there is this sense of the impotence and recklessness of the House of Commons in voting money it would be to expect miracles from human nature to imagine that there should not be gross wastefulness—and perhaps even worse offences—in the spending of the money of the country.

It will be seen from this hurried sketch of the proceedings of the House of Commons in reference to the Estimates that, to a large extent, the Estimates are the Old Man of the Mountain that sits astride the House of Commons, never leaving it, never easing, never relaxing for even a second the tight grip. But there are many other features in the rules and life of the House of Commons which account for the curious, the inextricable, block of business which is its curse, and its pest; which is destroying its life and its repute.

QUESTIONS.

One of the most useful privileges of the member of Parliament—one of the best safeguards of humane administration and pure justice—is the question which every member has a right to address to every Minister. It would be a bad day for the country and for the House of Commons if that privilege were withdrawn or even curtailed. But it is a privilege which is bought at a very heavy price in time.

For the number of questions steadily increases; it often now rises to the enormous number of eighty—and men are still living who remember when questions could be counted by the dozen, and when a score was considered an almost indecent total! And this means that at least one hour and very often two hours of the beginning of every sitting are taken up with the question of time.

Then two days every week belong at the beginning of the Session to private members—Tuesdays and Wednesdays. It would be a dangerous thing to interfere with these rights more than they are interfered with already, for gradually Governments are taking off more of this time every Session. Somewhere towards Easter the process begins of taking off the Tuesdays from the private member, and giving them to the Government; after Whitsuntide the same process is applied to the Wednesdays; and for the remainder of the Session practically, there is no time for anybody but the Government—with this result, that it often takes a quarter of a century, sometimes even half a century—to get through a private Bill, even though there be an overwhelming majority in its favour.

THE GRIM MR. CALDWELL.

Which brings me to another of the most glaring evils of the present Parliamentary system—namely, the omnipotence of the minority. And that again raises up before me the awful form of Mr. Caldwell. It will be seen that Mr. Caldwell is one of the biggest and grimmest realities of the present Parliamentary system.

Mr. Caldwell is one of the most important political factors of the House of Commons. I am not quite sure that Mr. Caldwell himself entirely realises his own importance. He is just a pawky Scotchman—very determined, very industrious, terribly persistent. Tall, robust, with white hair, long white whiskers, a face of regular features, and the expression of calm self-content and almost overwhelming respectability, he is a very archetype, so to speak, of the Scotchman.

AS A SPEAKER.

You could never mistake him for anything else; and if you had any doubts they would be removed the moment he opened his mouth, for he speaks in the broadest of broad Scotch. I have heard Mr. Caldwell speak many hundreds of times; I cannot say that I remember a single word he ever said, and, indeed, I would find it difficult to swear that I had ever understood a single word. Not that he is not a man of intelligence; he is very keen, very shrewd, as watchful as the Hundred-eyed Argus, and he knows all the rules and all the doings of the House of Commons better than a dozen Mr. Balfours, and at least as well as the Speaker and all the clerks at the table bundled together.

But what he says is something that has always passed my understanding: and apparently that has passed the understanding of every other member of the House. Not that this in the least matters, or that Mr. Caldwell in the least cares. For him it suffices that he is able to stand on his legs for a certain number of hours in the Session without being called more frequently than once in every five minutes to order: that he thus consumes a certain considerable amount of Government time; and that so he fulfils the function he has given to himself—that of embarrassing the Government by taking up their time. The less intelligibly he speaks, the profounder is the tragedy of Mr. Caldwell's part in the economy of the great and august Assembly which governs a great and august Empire.

HOURS AND MOODS OF THE HOUSE.

To understand Mr. Caldwell's methods of action, some preliminary words are necessary as to some of the habits and the rules of the House of Commons. And first it is necessary to understand the Book of Parliamentary Hours, if I may use that expression. For the House of Commons has an entirely different, a wholly dissimilar life and spirit, at different hours of the same sitting. It just opens its eyes and it drowsily says its prayers at three o'clock; then it goes back into a doze for half an hour; at half-past three it is wide-awake; and then it really begins to show interest in what is going on; for at that hour question time starts.

And question time is the dramatic and interesting moment of the life of the House of Commons. It is the time of episodes, surprises, ambuscades, vehement reacontres—momentous announcements, farcical laughter. Throughout all that period of question time the House of Commons is as responsive, nervous, impressionable, as a first-night audience at a theatre; and in that Assembly which answers as faithfully and as promptly as the Æolian harp to the sighing of the winds few people would recognise that severe self-restraint which is supposed to be the chief characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE SURPRISE AT WATERKLOOF.

A WEEK'S BOER LOSSES.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The news is confirmed that the force which was surprised at Waterkloof was pursuing the Boers under Commandant Malan when Kritzinger waylaid them and attacked the force at daybreak, pouring in a heavy fire as they were preparing to start.

The fight lasted two and-a-half hours.

JUNE 25.

A despatch from Lord Kitchener says that during the week ending the 24th instant 41 Boers were killed, 27 wounded, 160 made prisoners, 70 surrendered and 41,800 rounds of ammunition and 264 waggons captured.

THE CHINA QUESTION.

A telegram to the "Times" from Peking says that only two questions delay the settlement and they are Japan's request for an increase of her indemnity, and Russia's proposal to increase the Tariff to ten per cent. in the event of a deficit on the indemnity. All the Ministers, except Sir E. Satow, have agreed to the latter.

THE SUGAR DUTIES.

IN NO WISE A WAR TAX.

JUNE 24.

The Sugar Clause of the Budget has passed through Committee by 240 against 159.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said the duty was intended to meet general expenditure, and was in no wise a war tax. He said he had received practically no foreign remonstrances, official or otherwise, against the allowance the graduated scale gave to refiners in Great Britain.

OPIUM DUTY IN CHINA.

NO QUESTION OF AN INCREASE.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons, Lord Cranborne said that the question of an increase in the Chinese duty on opium had not arisen.

THE STRATFORD-ON-AVON ELECTION.

A LOSS TO GOVERNMENT A GAIN TO PRO-BOERS.

Mr. Chamberlain has telegraphed to Mr. Foster the Unionist Candidate at Stratford-on-Avon, that he hopes the electors will remember that a seat lost to the Government is a seat gained by the pro-Boers.

THE PHILIPPINE WAR.

CAILLES SURRENDERS.

General Cailles the successor of Aguinaldo has surrendered to the Americans with his staff and 650 men.

JAPAN AS A PLACE OF INVESTMENT.

CERTAIN REFORMS FIRST NECESSARY,

The "Times" publishes a long communication from a British firm in Japan, describing the economic condition of the country and representing the advantageous openings for foreign capital there.

The "Times," in commenting, says it is disposed to concur with the representations; but recommends certain reforms in the direction of the removal of restrictive and exclusive regulations.

DEAD BODY FOUND ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY LINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, JUNE 25.

The dead body of a Hindu, aged about 20 years, was found under a culvert between Jeur and Kenn on the G. I. P. Railway on the 23rd instant. The railway police communicated and the body was handed over for inquiry. Around the neck a strip of old pugree was tied. It is doubtful whether the crime committed had anything to do with the railway as it seems likely the body was placed under the culvert by way of disposal from outside.

THE LAND REVENUE BILL.

OPPOSITION MEETING AT WAI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

WAI, JUNE 25.

At a densely crowded meeting, mostly of agriculturists from parts of the Wai taluka and persons of various avocations under the presidency of Mr. Chitale yesterday, it was resolved to memoralize Government against the proposed amendment to the Land Revenue Code. Government is requested to maintain its promises of remissions and suspensions, and not to take advantage of the famine difficulty under cover of freeing agriculturists from the clutches of sawkars, without stopping the necessity to seek the sawkars' help.

[The remainder of the telegram is so mutilated as to be undecipherable.]

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, JUNE 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Matiana left here (Calcutta boats) this evening.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the of 22nd.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean arrived here yesterday evening.

The Florio and Rubbatino Company's s.s. R. Rubattino, Captain M. Saporito, left Suez for Bombay on the 25 instant at 1 p.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.

Surats firm :—

Good Bhownuggur 3 16-32.

The Manchester market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	93½
3 per cent. Rentes	100¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	63½
Bar Silver	27⅛

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

A PIQUANT interest is associated with a question which has come before the Committee of the National Liberal Club in London. Two brothers had presented themselves as candidates for membership who were formerly burghers of the South African Republic. The question is whether they should take out naturalisation papers before being admitted to the privilege of membership. This raises the question whether when Lord Roberts announced the annexation of the Republic they became British subjects. Of course if they did naturalisation papers are unnecessary. The point is of so much importance in the view of the Committee that a decision has had to be postponed.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 25.

The following movements have been sanctioned in connection with the return of troops from China :—

B. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, China to Lucknow.

7th Bengal Infantry from China to Fort William.

2nd Madras Infantry from Fort William to Barrackpore.

24th Punjab Infantry from China to Jhelum.

Depots 25th and 26th Punjab Infantry from Jhelum to Mean Meer.

21st Sikh Infantry from China to Kohat.

6th Punjab Infantry from Kohat to Samana.

1-5th Gurkhas from Samana to Abbotabad.

26th Bombay Infantry from China to Quetta.

3rd Bombay Infantry from Quetta to Satara, but to halt at Hyderabad pending relief by either the 9th Bombay Infantry from the Waziri blockade or the 30th Bombay Infantry from China.

No. 2 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners from China to Kirkee.

No. 15 Company, Southern Division, R. A., from China to Roorkee, but to halt at Dinapore until the cold weather sets in.

DEATH OF MR. E. C. TROTTER.

The death at Mussoorie from enteric is reported of Mr. E. C. Trotter of Calcutta cause celebre of two years ago.

PLAGUE FIGURES.

Only 683 plague deaths occurred in the whole of India last week, the Bombay districts having 423.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Captain Warden, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, is about to be gazetted permanent Staff Captain of the Intelligence Branch, Simla.

Lieutenant Hardinge, 1st Hampshires, has been selected for the 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Major Reid, 2nd Kings Own Scottish Borderers, is appointed permanent D. A. A. G., Madras Command, but continues to officiate Assistant Adjutant General, Madras District.

Major Mason from the 17th Madras Infanty officiaties as Commandant of the 25th Madras Infantry. Captain Lane from 3rd Infantry officiates as second in Command 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contengent.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, JUNE 25.—Clarke, Lieutenant, Bengal, XV Hussars, on duty from Australia.

Steel, Lieutenant, Madras, R. A., on leave from Secunderabad.

Batchelor, 2nd Lieutenant, Madras, Royal Warwick Regiment, on leave, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURE, JUNE 25.—Steel, Lieutenant Madras, R. A., on leave to Cashmere.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT RANGOON.

INJURY TO A LADY.

MISS A. GAYNOR, daughter of Mr. M. H. Gaynor, Acting Auditor, Burmah Railways, met with a very serious accident, which happily has not proved fatal, at Insein station on Saturday morning. The young lady's family reside at Insein, and at about 9 a.m. she intended going to Rangoon by the local train which was leaving at about that time. She happened, however, to be late for the train, which was just moving off when she arrived on the platform, and in attempting to board it while in motion she missed her footing and fell, getting her right leg very badly lacerated between the platform and the footboard. The driver luckily perceived the accident, and applied the vacuum brake, and brought the train to a standstill before further injury was sustained. Captain Duer, Civil-Surgeon, Rangoon General Hospital, was hurriedly summoned, and proceeded to Insein by a special train to attend to the young lady's injuries, which proved so serious as to place her life in danger. To avert this, amputation became expedient; and the operation was successfully performed in the General Hospital on Sunday morning, where the young lady is now a patient.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

During the week ending the 15th instant there was rain in parts of all the affected districts and Native States. The fall was heavy in parts of Poona, Nasik and Satara, and moderate to light elsewhere. The prices of staple food-grains have risen in Kaira, the Panch Mahals, Ahmednagar, Poona, Nasik, Satara and Dharwar; in other districts they have fallen or are stationary.

The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week.

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	267,336	272,337
Dependants	41,052	41,126
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	91,788	98,175

The numbers on relief works, including dependants, have decreased in the Panch Mahals by 3,647, in Ahmedabad by 1,412, in Kaira by 1,228, and in Dharwar by 57; while in other districts they have increased as follows :—Sholapur, 4,680; Belgaum, 3,631; Bijapur, 2,491; Ahmednagar, 2,106; Poona, 1,061; Satara, 159; Khandesh, 156; Broach, 132; Nasik, 63. The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor-houses have increased in all districts except Kaira, Dharwar, the Panch Mahals and Broach, which show decreases of 335, 115, 60 and 18, respectively. The works of improving the Shendi-Vambori Road in Ahmednagar and the Patan-Tarala Road in Satara were opened as relief works during the week. Seven small works under Civil Agency for the employment of people near their homes were opened in Ahmedabad, two in Broach, two in Khandesh and one in Kaira.

An allotment of Rs. 5,000 has been sanctioned for gratuitous village relief in the Dangs.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	3
B Mandvi Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	0	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	3	3	38
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	1	28
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	3	10
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	10
Total	4	8	102
Total plague deaths to date	96,333	80,501	
Same date last year	22	14	149

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 671 as against 645 during the previous week. Of the total number 62 died of plague and 3 of cholera, the figures for the preceding week being 54 and 3. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 1048 while that of plague was 86.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

THE AMERICAN SETTLEMENT.

CANALS AND TRANSPORT.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

No further progress in the direction of improvement in trade and industry has occurred during the past month, but the recovery which took place in April appears to have been well maintained. The volume of general business indicated in the railway traffic returns, and the statistics of employment and of bankers' clearings, is still very large, but it is undoubtedly somewhat less than it was at the corresponding period last year. There is reason to believe, however, that profits are considerably and often very much reduced. One striking indication of this last-named change is the keen conflict over prices so frequently met with in reports of the principal markets for commodities, especially for manufactures. When sellers and buyers are alike in the enjoyment of good margins, bargains are much more easily and quickly concluded than when on one or both sides there is little or no room for giving way. Coal has again fallen slightly, at least in some directions, though not in all, but it is still so high as to involve a serious extra charge upon the cost of production in many industries. In the Manchester cotton goods market a fair amount of business has been done during the month. The previously weak and drooping tendency in the prices of raw cotton appears to have been arrested, and buyers—on the spot at all events—seem to have little expectation of material change in prices for some time to come, unless indeed supplies should run short towards the close of the current season, say, between July and September, or some serious disaster should occur to the growing crop in the United States. But although confidence in the safety of present prices as a basis of forward operations is visibly growing at home, it has not yet been fully restored in the distributing markets at a distance. Moreover, the losses and difficulties arising out of the previous decline have imposed throughout the markets a large measure of caution, which nothing but a period of steady or rising prices in the cotton market is likely to remove. Cotton spinning machinery in this country is fully at work, but occasionally one hears of isolated instances of looms being stopped at least temporarily. These, however, are insignificant in relation to the whole industry.

Although the American market has greatly improved in tone since the crash, not until next Monday shall we know how it really stands, even if we know then. It is on that day that the Stock Exchange Committee will reconsider the question of its protection of the bears of Northern Pacific. Until then, they cannot, of course, be called upon to deliver the stock which they have sold, and which there is so much difficulty in obtaining. This being the case, it seems rather premature to congratulate the market, as so many have done, upon the ease with which it has got over the difficulties of the past settlement. Of course there is every reason to hope that the position of the market has been strengthened by the truce; that the bears have taken advantage of the moratorium to get hold of the stock at the best possible price in order to be able to deliver it. In this they have been assisted by the two rival American houses, who hold most of the stock and have bought more. Following the Morgan example, Messrs. Kuhn Loeb have offered to sell the stock at 153 to those bears who owe them it, thus enabling them to deliver it. This means, of course, that the bears lose the difference between the price at which they sold and 153. It is very considerable difference in most cases, but the relief is heartily welcomed by those who were face to face with ruin, seeing that that the stock has been unobtainable in sufficient quantities at any price. Unfortunately, however, the two American houses offer this means of escape only to those bears whose bargains with themselves can be directly traced. Those who have sold stock, of which the purchase cannot be traced to either Messrs. Morgan or Messrs Kuhn Loeb, have to get hold of the stock somehow without such assistance, or else go under in the attempt.

It has been suggested that the Stock Exchange Committee should, in order to further relieve the situation, follow the example of the two American houses and arbitrarily fix a settling price at which all bears, even if they cannot claim the clemency of the Americans, can close their bargains. If such a drastic step, such a departure from principle, is found to be necessary it will be exceedingly to be regretted. The committee has gone quite far enough in stepping in to postpone the fulfilment of bargains; the matter becomes much worse if it is to throw itself between buyer and seller and fix an artificial price, instead of allowing business to take its natural course. Although private individuals such as the American houses, may see fit to arrange matters with their debtors, that is no reason why such a body as the Stock Exchange Committee should interfere between debtor and creditor to the protection of the former. If by negotiation it can induce the parties to come to some reasonable arrangement between themselves, there would not be much objection to such a course. But to go farther than this would be to depart from the principles of free contract, to create a precedent whose developments might be very awkward, and to suffuse with doubt the boasted inviolability of Stock Exchange contracts.

Do the Associated Chambers of Commerce periodically invite the attention of the Government to the importance of reconstructing and modernising our canal system as a mere pastime, or is it because they really regard an improved canal system as essential to the commercial prosperity of the country? This may appear on the face of it a superfluous and perhaps even riniculous question to ask, but it is nevertheless a fact that the many proposals made by Chambers of Commerce and other bodies to rehabilitate our canals have so far come to nothing. A large proportion of our canals remain derelict, and the system as a whole is a very ineffective competitor against the railways, which it ought, under good management and with the infusion of even a small modicum of the most ordinary enterprise to successfully rival. In France, it seems that there are 11·10 miles of rail and 3·73 miles of canals or canalised rivers to every hundred square miles of area, and in Germany 13·29 miles of rail and 3·03 of canals and navigable rivers for the same area, while in the little kingdom of Belgium there are 18.24 miles of rail and 8.9 miles of canal to every hundred miles of area. These are the three countries which most directly compete with our own. Moreover, two at least of these countries have much cheaper railroad communications than Great Britain, and for that reason are less in need of a rival system that would be likely to keep down exhorbitant railway rates. Even the United States, which has the cheapest railroad transport in the world, is increasingly alive to the importance of an alternative system, and to the great advantages conferred by canals in the abridgement of space. Several schemes for the extension of canal development on a considerable scale are now either projected or in course of execution on American soil. One of these is the construction of a waterway in the Ohio Valley, from Pittsburg to Ashtabula, a distance of 123 miles, including 23 1-4 miles of canalised Ohio river, leaving about 99 miles to be constructed as canal.

Another is the proposed Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, via the Black Creek route, which is expected to prove highly favourable to the export trade of Baltimore. The deepening and enlargement of the well-known Erie Canal has for years been a pet project in New York State, and one of the most distinguished citizens of that State—Mr. Abram S. Hewitt—has not long since declared that the value to that State of its canals was never greater than at present, the canal being the great controller of freight rates within its borders. Both Chicago and Pittsburgh are now making efforts to obtain easier access to the sea by canalised waterways, and other schemes are on foot for connecting the industrial centres of Alabama and Virginia with tide-water by improved waterways. On the American Continent the deepening of the Welland Canal, on Canadian territory, is regarded as one of the most important movements recently undertaken to provide economical access to the sea, and it is probable that in the near future a great deal of the heavy traffic between Pittsburgh and Europe will adopt this route. Germany has long recognised the importance of bringing the rich industrial districts of her north-west into more ready and economical access with the sea, and hence the Dortmund-Ems and other recent or pending canal projects. Another enterprise is intended to connect Stettin with Berlin, and another to enlarge the existing waterway through the Finow Canal and the canalised river Havel. All these and other similar enterprises appear to be amply justified by the serious extent to which the trade of Stettin has been diverted to Hamburg, since the opening of the Oder-Spree Canal, and the improvement of the waterway connecting Berlin and that city. A further economic development disadvantageous to Stettin is looked for by the completion of the Elbe-Trave Canal, which will directly connect the Elbe and the Baltic. Finally, attention may be called to the Rhine Weser-Elbe Canal, which supplies the missing link between these waterways, and the canalisation of the Moselle, which have done a great deal to facilitate and cheapen the commercial transport of the German Empire.

We need not speak of the great care that is exercised over the waterways of France by the French Government, which has twice within the last quarter of a century expended many millions in improving, extending, and modernising the available canal system; until now, no country is better provided with these artificial means of communication. But even in countries so remote as Russia and Hungary, there is a growing appreciation of the commercial importance of having a canal system up to date. Hungary, indeed, between 1868 and 1898 expended more than seven millions sterling on her waterways, while Russia has undertaken the canalisation of the Dnieper, the building of a canal to connect Lake Onega with the White Sea, and other projects that are perhaps even better known. In Austria, again, the technical preliminaries have been settled by the Ministry of Commerce for the building of canals to connect the Danube with the Elbe, the Oder, and the Wechsel, and other projects designed to perfect and amplify the existing water communications. Much more evidence could be furnished as to the practically universal recognition by other nations of the value of waterways, for their own sakes as well as for the purpose of checking the rates and charges levied by railway company. Against all this what has the United Kingdom to show? It is certain that no country stands more in need of an adequate system of canals than our own. As a pious opinion, or a purely academic principle, this is usually granted, but there the matter stops. The Chambers of Commerce have again and again broached the subject of British canal improvement in the form of abstract resolutions, but this is merely beating the air. No effective action has yet been taken to alter and amend the existing state of things, which is that with nearly four thousand miles of waterways that could, with relatively small outlay, be made of great value for the purposes of commerce, not more than one-half of that mileage is used in anything like an effective way. The fact is that a large capital would have to be provided to adapt our canals to modern requirements, and private initiative shrinks from so uncertain and precarious an undertaking. But in other countries this work is mainly done by the State. Why should not the State do as much for this country? The State has committed the trading community to a railway monopoly, which so long as it keeps within its maximum powers is almost entirely beyond control. But the rehabilitation of our canal system would provide the necessary check, and would afford to traders some sort of guarantee that in the cost of transport they would not remain always so helpless as they are at present. The time has come when the trading community should be able to apply the remedy for which Chambers of Commerce are now seeking.

The development of steamship communication between the port on the west coast of the United States and the Far East by way of the Pacific, continues to be a striking feature in American foreign trade. At the recent annual banquet of the American Asiatic Association in New York Mr. E. H. Conger, the American Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China, who was the special guest of the evening, dwelt on this feature in responding to a toast in his honour. "Since the Philippines came into American hands," he remarked, "a splendid line of ocean greyhounds has been started between Hong Kong and Australia making Manila their principal port of call; another has been established between Sydney and San Francisco via Manila; a magnificent fleet of Japanese ships has been put on between China, Japan, and San Francisco, and negotiations are now on foot to extend one of the finest and largest European lines from Japan to the coast of California. Governmental assistance is imperatively demanded in laying a cable across the Pacific Ocean. It is a cause for national chagrin and humiliation that all telegraphic communication with our new possessions in the Pacific and our doings in the Orient should be wired over foreign lines and with foreign profit. These and other important aids the Government may and should furnish. But there is much, very much, which you as merchants must do yourselves. Our Government cannot create commerce or originate trade for its people in China or elsewhere. It can only furnish the opportunity." Mr. Conger went on to say, however, that one great hindrance to the expansion of American foreign trade is the fact that American merchants and manufacturers have never "taken hold of it as a serious and permanent business." Their European competitors have been on the ground all the time, studying the wants of the people, familiarising themselves with the conditions and methods of trade, acquiring the language of this particular country accommodating themselves to the requirements of the situation, and establishing permanent and intelligent agencies. This testimony of Mr. Conger's contrasts remarkably with that of certain platform authorities who have recently been urging that British merchants and manufacturers, the chief rivals of American exporters to foreign markets, are being beaten by their American competitors precisely because of the alleged neglect by the former of the methods of establishing and expanding trade indicated.

THE ORMUZ-ISMALIA COLLISION.

THE Ormuz-Ismalia case, arising out of the collision in the Rip between the steamships named, after occupying the court of Melbourne marine inquiry for several weeks, resulted in the decision of that court suspending for a period of twelve months the licence of Pilot Emerson, on the charge of misconduct instituted against him by the Marine Board in connection with the navigation of the R.M.S. Ormuz, of which vessel he was in pilotage charge. But the last has not yet been heard of the case, which came up on Friday (May 31) on an application in the Supreme Court, before the Chief Justice, on behalf of the Pilot Emerson, for whom Mr. Cussen, with Mr. Croker, appeared, to prohibit the enforcement of or to quash such decision of the marine court. In support of the application Mr. Cussen urged the grounds which he stated had previously been raised as objections by Mr. Croker before the marine court, to the effect that the court had been illegally constituted; that there had been no proper, fair or legal investigation of the charge; that a previous adverse finding had been improperly imported into the charge; that the board had no right to conduct the prosecution; and that the investigation of the charge before the court was not conducted in accordance with the Act. It was also contended that the accused pilot was not afforded a fair or proper opportunity of offering a defence. He was prejudicially affected in his defence, it was maintained, in his being called as a witness (and the first witness) by counsel for the prosecution. Such compulsory examination on oath of the accused pilot, as a witness against himself, was made, notwithstanding his objection and the protest before the marine court of his counsel (Mr. Croker), who then characterised such action on the part of the prosecuting board's counsel, in addition "to its absolute novelty, as being unfair and utterly illegal; altogether un-English in fact, quite French; so that any adverse decision of the marine court secured by such undue means would be a nullity, and being bad in law would, of course, be reversed by the Supreme Court."

After hearing the arguments of counsel in support of the pilot's application, his Honour concurred with the objections as involving important principles, and granted the order nisi for a prohibition upon the whole of the grounds above mentioned.

AT the Court of Common Council on June 6th a letter was read from Viscount Maitland, Captain and Adjutant of the 20th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry Rough Riders, with reference to the raising of a Regiment of Imperial Yeomanry for London under a special Army Order, and asking the Court to raise the sum of £5,000, which would be required for equipment to supplement the Government grant. Nearly every town and county had its Yeomanry, but London had not, and he asked the Council to support his request in the patriotic spirit which the Lord Mayor and Corporation had always shown in these matters. The letter was referred to a committee.

LOCAL CRICKET NOTES.

[SPECIAL FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.]

THE Naval Defence Squadron C. C. must not be judged on their performance against the B. B. & C. I. Railway last Saturday. To begin with, they were unfortunate in having to meet one of the strongest clubs in Bombay without three of their best players, Lieutenants Hughes, Washington and Livingstone, who were playing for the United Services. In future matches they should be seen to more advantage as these three players, I understand, will be available regularly and will not play in many of the Gymkhana fixtures. Later on when the Flagship arrives in Bombay, the team will be further strengthened by the inclusion of several good players, among them Dr. Mornemont whose *debut* it will be on Bombay soil. This player is an excellent all-round cricketer and takes the keenest interest in the game. As a bowler he can keep on all day without tiring and rarely fails to get wickets. He has been very successful in this department of the game in Calcutta cricket during the last two seasons and should do well on Bombay wickets. He is a fast scoring bat who does not fear to take risks and his style is most refreshing to watch.

The B. B & C. I. Railway have collected a strong side for this season and should win a majority of their matches. In C. M. Patel, R. Bhanda, A. L. Smith, Colabawalla, senior, Colabawalla, junior, and G. Radcliffe they have six reliable bats, while Patel, Bhanda, and Masters are good bowlers. Their wicket-keeper, Walcott, is without a shadow of doubt the best in Western India and I would strongly recommend his claims to a place in the Presidency team to the selection committee who will be wisely advised to give him a trial. Without wishing to reflect in any way on the skill of the players who have kept wicket for the Presidency during the last three or four years, I must say that none of them have been within a ten-acre field of Walcott in that position. Gymkhana players will have an opportunity of studying Walcott's form next Saturday, when the Railway team will be their opponents and will be able to test the truth of these remarks.

Last season local European Clubs suffered from the want of bowlers with some reputation in that department of the game and the season's play, taken as a whole was very tame. The present season although only in its infancy, it is pleasant to note, indicates a different state of things and we have now several players with more or less pretensions as bowlers ready to don flannels. Chief among them are I. S. Milne, Captain Anderson, J. T. Weatherby, Captain Stanbrough, Captain Rogers and J. C. S. Hughes. The first named if he continues in the same form that he displayed last Saturday is perhaps the pick of these, but all the others can trundle more than a bit and will no doubt improve as the season advances. I have great hopes of Weatherby in particular and fancy he will prove a thorn in the side of local batsmen ere the season closes.

The season is exactly a fortnight old and so far no individual score of three figures has been recorded. Three Poona players—A. Furber (83), W. Drysdale (80), and M. D. Wood (76)—are the highest individual scores up to date but it will not be long I fancy before innings of three figures become common. With such a plethora of good batsmen it would be strange if the season was not a prolific one for big scores.

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BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST,

MR. S. Rebsch presided at a special meeting of the Bombay City Improvement Trustees held yesterday at their offices in Albert Buildings. There were also present Brigadier-General Riddel, Colonel H. D. Olivier, Mr. E. Grey, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Dr. A. G. Velgas, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Mr. F. C. Rimington, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. J. Willcocks, Mr. W. C. Hughes, and Mr. D. E. Watcha.

TRIBUNAL OF APPEAL.

The board recorded a Government resolution appointing Mr. N. C. Macleod, barrister-at-law, President, and Mr. H. V. R. Kemball, Assessor, to constitute a Tribunal of Appeal under section 48 (3) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, for a period of one year.

ADOPTION OF THE MANDVI-KOLIWADA SCHEME.

The board resumed consideration of the Finance, and Establishment Committee's report regarding the resources of the board to undertake the Mandvi-Koliwada scheme. A forcast was submitted, showing thatthe scheme was within the resources of the board. The board then adopted the report.

OFFERS FOR PURCHASE OF PROPERTY.

The chairman's memorandum regarding the more speedy acquisition of properties was next discussed.

It was resolved that the offers for the purchase of properties required for scheme No. II might be made after the sums to be offered had been approved by a Committee consisting of the Chairman, Col. Olivier, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim and Mr. Willcocks.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST OFFICES.

The board resumed consideration of the Acting Advocate-General's opinion regarding construction of office premises for the Trust.

The legal opinion was to the effect that the Trust could construct their own office, and that they could apply their own money for the purpose.

It was proposed that the Trust should have an office of their own.

Mr Hughes moved an amendment to the effect that the consideration of the question be postponed for six months, as they were not in a position to accurately estimate their requirements at present.

The amendment was lost, and the original proposition was carried,

It was further resolved to address Government as to whether there was any objection to the Trust constructing an office of their own on a certain plot in Hornby Row.

The meeting then adjourned till Tuesday next at 4 o'clock.

THE CHARGE AGAINST CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon, before Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, two young European Officers of H. M's Customs Preventive Service, Walter Walmsley and Roland Jolley were charged at the instance of Mr. John Walsh, Superintendent of the Preventive Service, the first, with defrauding Government revenue of Rs. 40, and also with cheating under the Indian Penal Code and the accused Jolley with aiding and abetting the first accused in the commission of such offences.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution and Mr Rustom Wadia, Barrister, and Mr. P. de Quadros, pleader, defended both the accused.

Mr. Wadia applied that as the case had been partly heard by Mr. Sanders-Slater, the evidence might be gone into "de novo."

Mr. Nicholson said that he did not object to that course being adopted and asked if Mr. Wadia wanted all the witnesses to be examined.

Mr. Wadia said he wished particularly that Jusuf Jumal, the complainant and his partner and the tindal be examined "de novo" so that the Court could judge of their demeanour. The evidence of Mr. J. Walshe, Superintendent of the Custom's Preventive Service, and that of the other witness in the case might be taken as read.

After the evidence of Jusuf Jumal was recorded the case was adjourned.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending June 14th were as follows :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	89	73
Karachi	23	19
Districts.		
Surat	37	19
Thana	11	10
Poona (excluding City)	1	2
Kolaba	3	1
Ratnagiri	6	3
Belgaum	221	173
Dharwar	160	127
Kanara	3	4
Political Agencies.		
Kolhapur	78	52
Cutch	37	33
Baroda territory	3	0
Total	681	551
Week ending 7th June	749	575
Total to date	451,788	354,641

Poona (including Cantonment, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Khandeish, Nasik, Satara, Sholapur, Ahmadnagar, Bijapur, Karachi (excluding City) Hyderabad (Sind), Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Dharampur, Sachin, Janjira, Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor and Savanur have been free during the week.

THE FOCUS OF ASIATIC POLICY.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

THE NEW POWER AT THE GATE OF INDIA.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

THE Sultan has repeated, in reply to the urgent messages of the Kaiser, that his personal wish is to see the work begun with the least possible delay. But, although it must be completed by 1907, eighteen months have passed since the concession was granted and already we hear from some disappointed voices in Germany the echo of Chesney's "*nothing has been done.*" But the whole question, as has been said, is now narrowed down to the kilometrical guarantee which the Porte cannot provide, except by an increase of the Customs Duties. The present tariff is 8 per cent. The Sultan desires it to be raised to 11 per cent. Baron Marschall has not yet succeeded in securing the definitive regulation of this difficulty. When the Porte proposed the increase originally the protest of the Powers was collective. Subsequently, in May of last year, the Ambassadors consented to discuss terms upon which Turkey might be allowed to raise the tariff. No agreement has yet been arrived at, nor is any immediately expected. With the duties increased, British trade will, of course, bear a larger part of the burthen than that of any other nation, and, though the effect would not be differential but would apply to all the countries trading with Turkey, what we are asked to do is to make some degree of contribution to the cost of the razor for cutting our own throat. The German calculation is, of course, not only that new trade will be developed but that the course of present trade will be altered. It is expected that British vessels will cease to be the chief medium between Central Europe and the East. Passenger traffic with India is to be almost absorbed by the Baghdad Railway, reached from London and Paris *via* Munich and Vienna. The purely political bearing of the great scheme requires a narrower examination.

There has been no more instructive and characteristic illustration of the methods of modern German policy than the manœuvres of Berlin in the endeavour to keep both England and Russia in play upon this question. The sequence of events cannot be too thoroughly studied. Kaiser Wilhelm's flamboyant speculations upon the ultimate results of German enterprise in Asia Minor had lured Mr. Chamberlain into the glaring error of his life. The victory of the Deutsche Bank was announced on November 27th, 1899. How Russia would take the news was still the delicate question when the German Emperor left England on November 28th. The Leicester speech exploded on November 29th, and it is only the juxtaposition of these dates which shows the unpardonable character of the Colonial Secretary's indiscretion in preaching an Anglo-Germanic-American Alliance against some Power unnamed, which could only be Russia. The result was a frenzy of indignation among the German people, and an ideal opportunity for impressing St. Petersburg. Count von Bulow exploited it with extreme dexterity. The semi-official "Hamburg Correspondent," published from Berlin an inspired message, emphasizing "the friendly relations which bind us to Russia," and then came the long series of South African disasters. Immediately after the battle of Colenso the Double-Navy Bill was hurried before the Reichstag by Count von Bulow in the famous speech contemplating the disruption of the British Empire and the appearance of "ein grosseres Deutschland," and adding the following words :—"From the point of view of a sound political realism, no development of our over-sea interests can ever make us forget that the German centre is in Europe, and that the safety of our European position rests upon the Triple Alliance and upon our good relations with Russia." These were deliberate words which fuelled the whole fire of the popular movement against this country throughout Germany and were interpreted there as a direct facer for Mr. Chamberlain. Then came the seizure of the "Bundesrath" to arouse a strange pitch of exaggerated passion. Our clumsiness in that business was turned to account, like Mr. Chamberlain's speeches. Exactly six weeks after the Windsor visit the Kaiser telegraphed to the King of Wurtemburg in unmistakable words :—"I hope that the events of the last few days will convince still wider circles, that not only German interests, but German honour, must be protected in distant seas, and that to this end, Germany upon the water also must be strong and powerful." Count Hatzfeldt can hardly be supposed to have resorted of his own initiative to the minatory style against which Lord Salisbury protested. The sober "Koelnische Zeitung" gave expression to the moderate thoughts of the Fatherland when it rebuked the extremists by observing that the quarrel with England should be postponed until the doubling of the fleet had been carried out. Since then we have had the Chinese crisis, in which Germany was saved from isolation by the support of England alone. Her reward was that Count Bulow tuned the whole German Press to a chorus of triumph over another supposed defeat of British policy by what he insists upon calling the Yang-tsze Agreement. The Imperial Chancellor declares, on the other hand, that what becomes of Manchuria "is a matter of perfect indifference to Germany." The stereotyped formulas by which St. Petersburg has been managed for twenty years will be inevitable so long as the smallest effect can be produced by them, whether upon the Tsar's Ministers or the German public. But it has become clear that the crux of the Russo-German question is the Baghdad Railway, and if the Kaiser is resolved to elect this as the ambition in which he will decide to persevere, the "wire to St. Petersburg" must eventually cease to function. A good understanding with England will become equally necessary to Germany and Russia; and a strong statesmanship in this country would seek to promote that result above all others and to maintain it upon terms of exact impartiality.

The recent report of another cordial conversation between the Kaiser and Dr. Siemens on the subject of the Baghdad concession, aroused one of the paroxysms of alarm and menace to which the Russian Press is giving way with increasing frequency. The fiction, assiduously protested on one side and solemnly noted on the other, without the slightest sincerity on either, that German interests and aims in Asia Minor are purely commercial, is becoming more difficult to maintain. Dr. Siemens poured copious cold water upon the enthusiastic propositions of Colonial Society enthusiasts, who urged that steps should be taken to form solid self-governing settlements of German emigrants in Asia Minor. The director of the Deutsche Bank roundly asserted that the Sultan would never consent to the gradual occupation of his territory by agricultural army corps. The Anatolian Railway had no thought of meddling with politics. That upon the exercise of discretion all depends is obvious indeed to the cooler heads among those who look to Asia Minor and Mesopotamia as the field for emigration, which must be found as a matter of life and death when the German population, increasing by three-quarters of a million a year, begins once again to overflow. The suspicions of Abdul Hamid might be excited, as well as the dangerous irritation of St. Petersburg. But it is impossible to conceal the state of mind which is behind all German utterances on this subject. They are aware that commercial interests gradually convert themselves into political possessions in weak States. Herr Schneider suggests that a German military police will be no less indispensable for the protection of the Baghdad line than are Cossacks for the Manchurian Railway. The former work will be much the more difficult of the two, and the Turk will be unequal to such a function of police. Even Dr. Siemens agrees that Mesopotamia with the marvellous Babylonian system of irrigation restored, must become the granary of the East once more, relieving industrial Germany from the present dependence upon American and Russian corn, in which she is showing sings of following our vicious precedent. A great railway insensibly creates a population along its route in any region capable of exploitation. Asiatic Turkey has corn, cotton, tobacco, silk, opium, and oil. Herr Schneider has visions of a petroleum industry rivalling that of Baku. In short, with maximum State guarantee Germany may well be content in any case to rely upon a policy of permeation to make the visions of her greatest dream her own. It is not an ambition in which she will be readily made to let go. These lands the cradle of mankind, of civilization, of faiths and empires, will not always be left desolate. Larger than France, Germany, and Austria-Hungary together, they have a population of less than twenty millions. They will assuredly be the heritage of the Teuton or the Slav. But there is this difference, that while the Russian Empire within itself has colonizing space for innumerable millions, the German sees no other place upon the globe where his race can shape out a true colonial future upon a race-basis. In Chesney's day the Baghdad Railway was but the overland route to India. In the days of the Siberian system and the Cape to Cairo scheme, the Power in possession of the Baghdad Railway will command the inter-communication of three continents. We may assume with tolerable safety that if the matter of the kilometrical guarantee should still cause prolonged difficulty, the suggestion that a first section of the trace towards the Persian Gulf should be undertaken at a fraction of the full guarantee will be carried out. Russia will begin to see her artichoke eaten leaf by leaf. For us the considerations are simple. St. Petersburg is undoubtedly more anxious than at any time since the Crimean campaign to see her relations with this country improved, in view of the new developments of the Eastern question. If we had settled with Russia, the Baghdad Railway would be a bond for Germany's good behaviour. Otherwise we should never lose sight of the possibility that the two Continental Powers may be tempted to avoid the inconceivable disasters of actual war by the familiar means of trading in compensation. With both alike making for the Persian Gulf, a compact to push us out of Asia altogether would be the one bargain by which Germany might hope to secure Asia Minor as her share of the spoils. India will never be successfully attacked except by sea, and when the Baghdad

Railway reaches El Kuweit the doubling of the German fleet will be complete. The new Power at the gate of India will be not only the first military Power in the world at ten days' running from Berlin, but the second naval, at four days' steaming from Bombay. Let us look to it betimes, for when three Powers meet upon the Persian Gulf two may be hammer and anvil and one the thing between.—"X." in the "National Review."

ARABI PASHA.

THE DAYS OF HIS CAPTIVITY.

RELATED BY HIMSELF.

This is how Arabi Pasha spent the days of his captivity in Ceylon, as related by himself, writes our Kandy correspondent:—

"I landed in Ceylon on the 10th of January, 1883, and took up my abode at Lake House, Colombo, which was furnished and prepared against my arrival by the Government. After a few months' residence here, I moved into a house at Mutwal, where I lived for seven months. Finding this place unsuitable, I next removed to "Elizabeth House" in the Cinnamon Gardens, and liked the locality so well that I lived there for eight years. The climate of Colombo I found did not agree with me. It was both too hot and too damp, and told greatly on my health. It was after two years' residence in the island that my health began to break down. First rheumatism, and then indigestion began to trouble me, and next I found that my eyesight was failing. I tried many of the Colombo doctors, and they did all they could for me, but despite their efforts, I grew weaker every day until at the end of eight years I was completely broken down. Kandy was recommended to me as a cooler and drier climate. I arrived here in 1893. I found the place a little cooler and better than Colombo.

"I had a great deal of leisure when I first arrived, and spent most of my time in saying my prayers, studying English, and teaching my children Arabic. I do not mind telling you how I spend my days. I rise at 5 in the morning and spend the first hour at prayers alone in my room. At six o'clock my tea is brought in and then I pass the time reading English, and religious books in Arabic till 12 o'clock. Then I go in to my prayers again. We Mohammedans must pray five times a day. Prayer lasts half an hour. One hour's "siesta" follows, after which I engage in reading, and to while away the time till the dinner hour I sometimes chat with my children, or sit down thinking of home. You will be surprised to hear that I have only one solid meal a day, and this is served at 3 o'clock. It consists of meat and vegetables, and I sit down to it all by myself. The next half hour is devoted to prayers, and at four in the afternoon, I 'tidy up' and take a short walk, or sometimes a drive, and remain out till half-past six. On my return I spend some time in prayer, and then the whole family gather together, and the evening is spent in reading and talking until 11 o'clock.

"On Fridays my programme is somewhat different. I worship at the mosque at noon, and usually spend the next half day at my son's house, returning home at dusk."

REFUTATION OF STATEMENTS MADE BY THE LONDON "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.

The letter in *The Times* of 31st May signed "Your correspondent in Egypt in 1882" was shewn to Arabi Pasha yesterday, continues our correspondent. Arabi is charged in it with cruelty to his enemies, and the name of Osman Rifki is mentioned in this connection. Arabi denies that he was guilty of any cruelty to Osman or that he said anything to *The Times* correspondent when questioned on the subject. On the contrary, he alleges that he went out of his way to befriend Osman Rifki.

The latter who was Minister of war in 1881 was very bitter against Arabi Pasha. A year later, at the head of certain Caucasian troops, he conspired against Arabi's life. Fortunately, one of the gang gave Toulba Pasha warning of the conspiracy. Toulba lost no time in setting Arabi (then Minister of War) on his guard, and the matter was laid before the Cabinet. A court-martial was the result. Rashid Pasha Hosnea (Major-General) sat with other European and Egyptian officers as judges. Osman Rifki and his confederates were found guilty and sentenced to exile in the Soudan. Arabi then sought the assistance of the Premier and other ministers and approaching Tewfik Pasha (Khedive) begged him to change the place of exile to Constantinople, as he feared the trying Soudanese climate would tell on the health of the prisoner. The Khedive expressed surprise that Arabi should thus seek to benefit his would-be assassin and granted his request. Arabi says that if Osman Rifki was alive to-day he would confirm the truth of these statements.

Arabi denies the statement that he was "the first to leave the field of Tel-el-Kebir."—"Times of Ceylon."

"A WHITE AUSTRALIA".

ABOLITION OF KANAKA LABOR.

SPEECH BY MR. BARTON.

A DEFINITE PRONOUNCEMENT.

A DEPUTATION representing the sugar growers of the northern districts waited upon Mr. Barton at Sydney on May 31, and stated that they desired that there should be included in the Commonwealth tariff a substantial duty on sugar, and that the bounty-fed beet sugar from European countries that entered into competition with local products should receive special consideration. It was urged that if the Queensland growers had to pay the same rate of wages to the kanakas as to the white laborers, there would not be any black men employed in the industry. New South Wales growers could carry on the industry with white labor, but not if Queensland was allowed to benefit by the employment of kanakas.

Mr. Barton, in reply, said that the subject was being closely considered by the Government, and a bill to deal with South Sea Islanders imported into and employed in Australia was drafted. A measure referring to undesirable immigrants was also being prepared. There was one point about which they were all agreed. The Government desired as much as the deputation that a period should be put, and no long period either, to the introduction of colored labor in Australia. (Hear, hear.) It was a national question, and from that point of view would not be confined to Queensland. Racial dangers in Australia were perhaps only in an embryonic state. Still, it seemed to him that the point of view to be adopted in relation to the subject was that "a stitch in time saves nine," (Hear, hear). There were parts of Australia in which not much danger was to be apprehended from colored labor, but there were others in which its continued importation might become a danger. (Hear, hear). And it also appeared to him that if they did not deal with the question now, it might become a more serious matter in the future. After pointing out that the way in which black labor should be stopped and treated was a more difficult matter, Mr. Barton passed on to refer to what had been said in reference to putting on excises upon sugar produced with black labor. He would not, he said, pretend to give a legal opinion on the question at that time, but if what was suggested were done, the question might be raised as to whether the Government was not protecting one State of the Commonwealth as against another. He merely alluded to that phase, so that the deputation might see how warily they must pick their steps. But they could rest assured that both the Government and Parliament were fully alive to the necessity of dealing with the question, and dealing with it in such a way as to lessen the period during which they would be exposed to whatever evils attended the introduction of black labor. (Hear, hear). There was, of course, the problem to face of that colored labour which was now in Australia, and which had, perhaps, certain rights to be allowed to stay. On this point the deputation could rest assured that if this labor could not be deported, an endeavour would be made to minimise the danger of its presence. He could not tell exactly what time would be allowed in reference to the employment of black labor, simply because the period had yet to be fixed by the Cabinet, but the Government recognised the feeling entertained by the people on the northern rivers of this State, and by the residents in other parts of Australia. (Hear, hear). That the question must be settled early was his firm opinion, but to terminate it suddenly would, perhaps, involve ruin to numbers of white people. It was a step which should not be undertaken in a hurry. The proper principle to adopt in the matter was that which the Government advocated, viz., to entirely abolish black labor in a period consistent with the large interests involved.

Dealing with the references to a duty on sugar, the Prime Minister said that the question of a duty would have to be largely considered with the question of limiting the employment of black labor. They must see what duty Parliament would allow. It might be found insufficient to enable the industry to flourish, but the Government would take such steps—and he thoroughly believed Parliament would too—as would allow the sugar industry to grow and prosper in Australia. (Hear, hear.) So he might say, finally, that his intention was to try and get a sufficient margin of duty to enable the industry to grow and prosper, and to abolish black labor as soon as it was just and reasonable; and as regarded the alien races, their introduction would be limited to the lowest possible extent. (Hear, hear.)

THE CHARGES AGAINST AN EMIGRATION AGENT.

FURTHER PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.

IN the Allahabad High Court on Thursday before Mr. Justice Aikman and a jury, further evidence was heard in the trial of Bertram Eugene Hoff, Emigration Agent at Cawnpore, and the two natives, Ali Raza and Kazim Ali on a charge of robbing and wrongfully detaining a Marwari woman named Ram Pyari, whom Ali Raza is charged with abducting.

Mr. Dillon, junior, barrister-at-law, renewed his cross-examination of Sita Ram, Ram Pyari's companion and servant. Witness said that some of the articles which he had seen Ram Pyari wearing at Nagore he could recognise, others he could not. The pair of scissors he had seen for the first time when they were recovered at the Depot. He identified them before the Magistrate as Ram Pyari's property. In the course of the examination of the clothes, Mr. Dillon asked to be permitted to show the jury a piece of embroidered stuff which he had taken from his own house, so that it might be compared with the embroidered cloth that Sita Ram said he had seen worn by Ram Pyari in order to decide whether or not the clothes had really been worn.

Mr. Wallach: That is Japanese work.

Mr. Justice Aikman: This is hardly regular. We know nothing about it. You must submit evidence concerning the piece of cloth.

The cross-examination continued.

At the time between making his report and his petition to the Magistrate a man had suggested to the witness that Ram Pyari might have been taken by an emigration agent. His suspicions were aroused and he therefore gave the doctor a description of the woman.

Mr. Justice Aikman: I may explain to the jury that it is customary for a Civil Surgeon to examine recruits as to their suitability for emigration.

Continuing the witness said that many people in the city said that perhaps the emigration agency had taken her away. He was told that emigration agents were in the habit of abducting people. The Cawnpore Marwaris were supporting him, while the investigation was going on in the Magistrate's Court, and they were still supporting him and Ram Pyari. Ram Pyari's father sent his own agent, before the case came into Court and he brought Rs. 25 which he spent in supporting them and he had received a further sum of Rs. 25 from Ganeshi Lal on the instructions of Ram Pyari's father. He had not said in the lower court that he lived on charity, he said he had lived on borrowed money. He (witness) had gone to Nagore from Hyderabad (Deccan) four years ago. He had lived in Hyderabad for thirty years. He used to visit Nagore during that period—about every two years.

In answer to Mr. Justice Aikman, witness said he sent word to Ram Pyari's home about her disappearance. He also sent word to her husband. He sent a telegram to her father. He informed Lachmi Narain, the husband, by means of a letter, which he got a "bunnia" to write. He wrote a letter to Lachmi Narain addressed to Jatesar, Jalpai District.

Mr. Justice Aikman: I may mention that I have looked most carefully for Jatesar in the map and in the postal guide and I cannot find it.

A QUESTION IN LANGUAGE.

If you are quite sure that the tin-box in Court is the box, how is it described in the petition as a wooden box? It may have been the writer who put down "wooden box."

Mr. Wallach: Do you or Musamat Ram Pyari know Persian? No, neither of us knows Persian.

Mr. Wallach: I ask this question my Lord, because the words for "wooden box" in this petition are Persian. What is the meaning of "Chaubi" (the word used in the petition for "wooden",) Witness first replied, "I do not know," and then said, "a thing with four corners," mentioning the word chougona' In the court below the clothes were not shown one by one, but he was asked generally if he could identify them and he said he could.

The petition of Sita Ram in regard to the disappearance of Ram Pyari was sworn to as entered in the Cawnpore Court Fee Registrar and the Dispatch Book by the Court officials concerned. The book was produced, the first one with the entry signed by Mr. Porter, the District Magistrate.

Ram Karan, a Lucknow Marwari, and a native of Nagore, was the next witness. He had a spice business in Lucknow, which had been established there for one hundred years. He had been assessed on an income of Rs. 14,000 a year and now paid an income-tax of Rs. 260. He identified Ram Pyari whom he had seen first at his temple when he went to worship in the morning. She told him the story which she had given in her evidence and witness briefly narrated it. She wore a "lahnga" and a "dopatta" and had two annas in pice. She was not wearing any silver or gold ornaments. She seemed confused. She said her jewels had been removed at Cawnpore at the house where she had been confined. Then Sita Ram came in consequence of a letter sent to Ganeish Sabi Narain by a Marwari. Witness identified Sita Ram, mentioning that he had given him two rupees. Shown post-card, he said he recognised it as sent by a Marwari firm who had a shop opposite his. He read the post-card in Court. Witness said it bore the signature of Ram Prasad, the merchant which he recognised. Witness produced his ledger. On page 61 was the following entry: "Debited to Sita Ram of Nagore two rupees in cash for expenses," entered under date corresponding to 11th February. The post card was shown by the post mark of Lucknow to bear the date of 9th February, and by the Cawnpore post mark to have been received there on the 10th. In the course of his evidence witness said he did not know Ram Pyari's father, but knew him by reputation as having an old established business in Nagore.

THE JUDGE ON THE SINGLE RECORD.

Mr. Dillon put it to the witness why he had said in Mr. Raw's Court: "I know Musammat Ram Pyari's father. He used to be my neighbour in Marwar and has four or five shops." Witness denied having said that he knew Ram Pyari's father.

Mr. Justice Aikman: This again is the fault of the single record system. Judges of this Court again and again have called attention to the difficulties of not having the exact words of the witness. We have merely to take what Mr. Raw's idea of what the language of the witness was.

Mr. Dillon repeated his question and got the same reply.

Mr. Wallach: He may have meant that he knew of the man.

Mr. Aikman: You see we cannot tell what was his word for "neighbour." He may have meant "He was a fellow citizen of mine."

Mr. Dillon: We have Mr. Raw's word for it.

Mr. Justice Aikman: We have not the exact word of the witness and therefore we are working under extreme difficulty.

Witness: I had heard of her father.

Mahabir, a "bania," who kept a provision shop at the gate of the "dharamsala" at Cawnpore, was the next witness. He said he saw Sita Ram and Ram Pyari come to the "dharamsala." They had a box and a bag. Witness went on to tell the prosecution story of the abduction of Ram Pyari in the absence of Sita Ram. He identified the prisoner, "Ali Raiza," as the man who had walked up with an ekka and taken Ram Pyari away, saying that he had been sent by Sita Ram and was taking her to Boti Godam. When the old man returned, Mahabir told him what had happened. The old man said "He never brought her to me," and appeared distressed and walked off weeping to the city.

Mahabir was cross-examined by Mr. Harrison. When the woman came to the "dharamsala," he did not see her wearing any ornaments but anklets. Sita Ram was walking two paces in front of the woman. He did not say 20 paces in the lower court. Rama Pyari carried the box and Sita Ram the bag.

A SERVANT AT THE DEPOT.

The next witness was Sarju Prasad a servant who was in the service of the accused Hoff until four months and twenty days ago. He used to do writing work in the Depot. He identified Ram Pyari as a woman, whom he saw first at the Depot. He was sitting on the ground floor of the office writing, when he saw Ali Raza come in with Ram Pyari. They had a box, which he identified as the one in Court, and a bag. They went upstairs, Kasim Ali accompanying him. Sarju Prasad, the witness, also went upstairs. The sahib was then sitting on his bed in the Depot. Ahamad Khan was distributing wood upstairs to about twenty-five coolies. When she came into the room where the sahib was, she sat down. The sahib said, "There is a warrant in your name." You have run away. Take off all your ornaments. She refused. Kasim Ali and Ali Raza took them off forcibly. Kasim Ali took the jewels into a closet belonging to the sahib. Witness did not know whether they were put in the sahibs box or in the box produced in Court. Witness got up and went into the courtyard. There was a nose-stud in the woman's nose which Mehndu Khan took off. She remained in the Depot for eight days under a tilled roof in the upper story. On the eighth day Kasim Ali and Ali Raza said they would take her to the sahib's bungalow. He saw her leave with the two men. A register kept of the food given to the coolies was produced. Witness said, Kasim Ali made the entries in Urdu and he (the witness) in English. On 2nd February, 1901, was written "Ram Pyari, 2 annas" on the right hand in English, and on the left hand opposite in the vernacular 'Musammat Ram Pyari 2 annas." On 3rd February there was an entry of 1 anna 6 pies 'to Ram Pyari for puris and similar entries for "puris" on the 4th, 5th and on the 7th. The Ram Pyari of the entries was the woman whom he had identified. On 7th February there was an entry of 5 annas for "ekka" and on the 1st an entry of 2 annas 6 pies for 'ekka' "Puris" were given to her because she refused to cook.

On Friday, Mr. Harrison, Barrister-at-law, Cawnpore, for the defence, cross-examined the witness Sarju Prasad, the Depot servant who had helped to keep the Agency books. Witness remembered a little girl, called Ram Piyari, who had been admitted in December and had left on 8th February. He was shown Mr. Hoff's register of coolies for Natal in which was an entry concerning a "chamar" woman, named Ram Pyari, who was admitted on 30th January and left on the 8th February. He knew nothing about the woman nor the register. The entry for "puris" did not relate to the little girl, Ram Pyari. He knew that the treatment of the woman was an offence.

Did you make a report of the offence?—How should I make a report?

He saw the box opened by Kasim Ali with one of a bunch of keys which belonged to the Sahib. The woman was guarded, though he did not know of any order to that effect. There were 15 or 20 coolies upstairs and 15 or 16 downstairs. They cooked upstairs, but not on the same part of the storey, as where the woman was. The coolies were upstairs, when the robbery took place, but they could not see what was going on because there was a wall between. Three or four days after the woman left the Depot, the Sahib went to Agra. There was an entry in the register under 30th January of 2 annas 6 pice "for *puris* for Mussammat." He did not know what woman that referred to. He made the same answer concerning a similar entry on the 26th.

Mr. Wallach showed that the name of the Mussammat was in the corresponding vernacular column and was not Ram Pyari. Re-examined by Mr. Wallach witness said that the girl Ram Pyari might have been in the Depot for four or five months, and got her food with her parents.

A FIVE RUPEE WALLAH.

Ahmad Khan, the next witness, a Pathan by caste, said he was the servant of accused Hoff at the time when the offences were alleged to have been committed. He used to bring wood and food to the coolies at the Depot. At the time Ali Raza brought Ram Pyari (whom he identified) to the Depot he was piling wood upstairs. He described the robbery which he said was by order of the Sahib. The things having been put in the box, it was put in the Sahib's room. The key of the room was handed by Kasim Ali to the Sahib. He saw this from outside the room at a distance of about five paces. Mehndu Khan took the stud out of the woman's nose in the room when the Sahib was sitting and gave it to the Sahib. The woman was put under the tiled roof. She remained there for eight days. In his presence Kasim Ali and Ali Raza took away the woman on an "ekka." There was a guard at the Depot to prevent coolies leaving. Witness identified the accused.

Cross-examined by Mr. G. W. Dillon he said: How could I know it was an offence, I am illiterate. They took the things forcibly. It was certainly a theft, I had never seen such a thing before. I did not get my share of the property. I was only a five rupee "wallah." The Sahib was my master, therefore, I did not make a report. Continuing he said he did not see the woman come down stairs to draw water at the well. He did not remember having said she did at the Magistrate's Court. He was an uneducated man.

Examined by Mr. Justice Aikman he said he heard a rattling noise and therefore thought the box was broken open. Kasim Ali had a bunch of keys.

THE IDENTIFICATION OF MR. HOFF.

The next witness was Reserve Inspector Lucy, usually called the Line Inspector. Examined by Mr. Wallach he said that between the 2nd and 8th February, Sita Ram came to him and in consequence of what he said they went to the Dharamsala at the East Indian Railway station. He took the statements of three people, one of whom he identified as Mahabir the shopkeer, who had given evidence. Witness said that sometime after he had taken down the statements at the Dharamsala, he and six Europeans, including accused Hoff, were sitting together at his own (witness's) bungalow. They were all in mufti. He remembered a woman coming in. She looked round at the Europeans and pointed out Hoff. Witness identified the woman as Ram Pyari. She picked out Hoff without any hesitation.

In answer to Mr. Justice Aikman he said that Sita Ram appeared in distress. Cross-examined by Mr. Harrison, he knew Hoff to speak to. He was not a particular acquaintance of his. There was a case some months ago in which a man who had something to do with recruiting was sentenced to nine months for committing grievous hurt. He did not recollect having said anything to Hoff about it. He had not to his knowledge said to Hoff, "We will have you, my boy, before long." Hoff had breakfasted with him more than once. He could not say how often. He could not recollect having even dined with Hoff, could not remember having breakfasted with Hoff on the day of his identification by the woman. Mr. Hoff was identified before breakfast. Sergeant McKeown, Mr. Corbett, and Mr. Eddie Gardiner were present.

Did you say as a kind of afterthought to asking him to breakfast, "The woman will come there to identify you" No.

Mr. Justice Aikman:—How did Mr. Hoff come to be at your bungalow? I told him he had to come to my bungalow for the purpose of identification.

IS PARLIAMENT DECAYING?

(Concluded from page 4.)

The House remains alive for about a couple of hours more—namely, till about seven or half-past seven o'clock—especially if there be a big debate going on; for it is usually at that period of the sitting that the big speeches by the big speakers are made. And then the House clears—goes off to its dinner—and remains deserted and lifeless till ten o'clock, when it returns to life—sometimes boisterous life—and so remains till midnight, when the adjournment usually comes.

MR. CALDWELL—PSYCHOLOGIST.

Now the cleverness of Mr. Caldwell comes from his perfect mastery of his psychology of the hours of the House of Commons. He knows when the House is in one mood, and he knows when it is in another; and he knows also the exact moment to a second when these moods begin and end, and it is his knowledge of these things that make him the power he is.

For instance, Mr. Caldwell knows very well that there is not the smallest need for his services between half-past three and half-past four or five. The Parliamentary machine goes of itself during these hours, and nobody can stop it—not even the most powerful Ministry. He knows also that he is not wanted usually between five and half-past seven, for then, again, the House, as a rule, goes of itself; nobody is required then to accelerate or stop it. But when half-past seven comes, then arrives the hour of Mr. Caldwell. For half-past seven is the dividing and decisive line of the whole life of the sitting. Divisions are taken, as a rule, at either of two hours of the sitting—either at half-past seven or at half-past eleven to twelve.

It will be seen from this what mighty interests for the sitting lie trembling in the balance when Big Ben is tolling forth half-past seven.

The House wants to know whether it is going to have its division before it goes home to its dinner, or whether it has to come back again, and divide at a much later hour: and knowing this, it always does its very best—if it sees a chance at all—to get this division at half-past seven. With lungs cleared, and at the same time exasperated by want of food, the member of Parliament shouts "Divide! Divide!" at the top of his voice, and tries to drown in a very Babel of sound any orator who dares to stand between him and his dinner.

"DIVIDE! DIVIDE!"

This is an affrighting noise, this tempest of "Divide! Divide!" to most members of Parliament. Either they want to be heard, and the noise prevents this, and and makes the task hopeless, or they don't like to displease the House of Commons, and destroy their chances of catching its ear: or they have nerves which cannot stand the strain; at all events, the average Parliamentary man trembles and cowers before that fierce shout of the House of Commons much more than he would probably before a battle yell. And thus it is that, as a rule, the House of Commons shout away; and if it be resolved to get the division at half-past seven it usually gets it.

But this again depends on the comparatively small fact whether Mr. Caldwell is present, and whether Mr. Caldwell is ready to give or resolved to refuse the division. For he has only to get up and speak for five minutes, and the division is postponed. It may be true that not a word he utters is heard; it may be true that even if it were heard it might be found to be irrelevant—that is not to the point in the least. The point is that Mr. Caldwell has occupied the necessary five minutes of the hour when the division is trembling in the balance; and that before he has done, he has broken the courage and persistence of the majority who are howling for the division; and they have to turn homewards to their dinner—weary, angry, and baffled.

MR. HOOLEY AND THE BARRISTER.

LIVELY CROSS EXAMINATION CRITICISED.

MR. E. T. Hooley again figured in public on Monday June 3 in connection with an action at the Cambridge Assizes. A firm of brewers, Paine and Company, of St. Neots, claimed damages against Huntingdon solicitors named Mawle in respect of alleged breach of warranty of authority, the point in dispute being the authority to purchase the Caxton Gibbett Inn. Mr. J. A. Bradshaw, of Liverpool (Mr. Mawle's client), thought the price (£2,000) was excessive, and did not feel inclined to complete the purchase.

Mr. Brabshaw, who incidentally said he was in the Dunlop deal and in Schweppes, observed that he had been to Papworth before and after the bankruptcy. He saw servants, carriages, horses, and every sign of luxury. He had seen no alteration in the living since the bankruptcy. Papworth Estate was not Mr. Hooley's property, but Mr Hooley lived there.

Mr. Ernest Terah Hooley said he remembered Mr. Bradshaw telling Mr. Mawle he would give £1,500 for the inn.

In cross-examination by Mr. Marshall Hall (for the defendants), Mr. Hooley said Papworth Estate was at one time his own property. At the time of his misfortunes it was bought by friends of his for his wife. The sum paid for it was £65,000.

Mr. Marshall Hall: Very good friends to buy a man's wife £55,000 worth of property when he becomes bankrupt.

Mr. Hooley: I don't see what that has to do with this case. My lord, I have come here to give evidence as fairly as I can, not to be bullied by this gentleman here.

Mr. Marshall Hall then asked what was the total amount of Mr. Hooley's indebtedness at his bankruptcy.

"Must I answer that question"? appealed Mr. Hooley to the judge. Mr. Justice Lawrance, "Certainly."

Mr. Hooley: £1,87,000, but it was reduced by the Courts to £300,000.

Mr. Marshall Hall: "How much have your creditors had of that £300,000!"

"Must I answer that;" again asked the witness.—"Yes," said the judge.—"Two shillings in the pound."

Mr. Marshall Hall: "And your wife has £65,000 worth of property given to her?"—Mr. Hooley: "As much again as that."

"Not one penny settled on her by you;"—"No." "So the title is quite unassailable?"—"Quite."

Mr. Marshall Hall: "As the effect of your bankruptcy has been practically nil, you live in the same state as before;"—Mr. Hooley: "What has that got to do with you?"

"You live at Papworth in the same state as you lived before your bankruptcy!—Mr. Hooley: "You would probably like to live there."

Mr. Marshall Hall: "You won't be impertinent long."—Mr. Hooley: "You wont either."

The Judge: "Answer the question."

Mr. Hooley declined to make any reply, and the question was not pressed.

Commenting on the incident the "Standard" makes the following remarks, which in view of recent incidents may be given a wider application. "Counsel sometimes forgets its dignity and judges sometimes sleep. Counsel has no right whatever to speak disrespectfully to a witness or even an accused person, to right to brow beat him or charge him with impertinence. The privileges of the Bar are rapidly degenerating into license of the most objectionable kind and it is the duty of judges to put a stop to it. The "Standard" writes:—

We shall not be suspected of any special admiration for Mr. Ernest Terah Hooley or of those peculiarities in our Bankruptcy Laws which have been brought into prominence by that gentleman's interesting career. But Mr. Hooley, like other people, is entitled to freedom from unnecessary annoyance when he appears to give evidence in a Court of Law. He cannot be said to have been treated quite fairly in a civil action tried at Cambridge. A firm of brewers had claimed damages against some local solicitors for an alleged breach of warranty of authority, in respect of the purchase of a public-house. The main question in dispute was the value of the property, and on this point Mr. Hooley had some information, and was called as a Witness by the Plaintiff. Counsel for the Defendant, that very able lawyer and legislator, Mr. Marshall Hall, K.C., having got Mr. Hooley into the box, proceeded to put to him several questions about his private affairs. He asked him for information as to his bankruptcy, the total amount of his indebtedness, the payments which have been made to creditors, and so on. But this mode of testing Mr. Mooley's credibility and his credit was not sufficient for the brilliant cross-examiner. The Witness was further questioned about his wife's property, his Papworth estates, the manner of his housekeeping, and various other matters which do not seem to have had any bearing whatever on the issue before the Court. Mr. Hooley displayed a resentment at these interrogatories which, we must say, was justified. He pointed out that he had come to give evidence on the value of the property in litigation, which had no sort of connection with his own finances or his mode of living. He did not see how these biographical particulars could be legitimately brought into the case. Without, as a general rule, finding Mr. Hooley a sympathetic personality, we must admit the force of his complaint, and we are rather surprised to find that irrelevant cross-examination was not summarily arrested by a sharp admonition from the Bench. Mr. Justice Lawrance, however, not only admitted the questions, but ordered Mr. Hooley to answer them—an injunction which does not seem to have been obeyed. Much may be excused to a zealous Council anxious to shake the testimony of a hostile Witness. But to display marked animus is not as a rule good forensic tactics, and in this case, as it happened, the Jury decided against Mr. Marshall Hall's clients. But it is to the Bench that a Witness looks for protection against unfair forensic pressure and, with a reasonably "strong" Judge, he does not often look in vain.

AFTER THE COMMONWEALTH FUNCTIONS.

RETURNING INDIAN REPRESENTATIVE.

REPRESENTATIVES from Canada and India sent to be present at the opening of the Commonwealth returned from Australia by the P. and O. steamer "China," which arrived in Colombo last evening, General For, Edward H. H. Collen, G. C. I. E., C. B., who represented the Viceroy of India in Australia, left the "China" at Colombo, as he returns to India, whilst Mr. William Mulock, M. A., K. C., LL.D., who represented the Canadian Government, goes on to London. Sir Edwar Collen, who is accompanied by Lady Collen, has been charmed with the reception extended to them in Australia, and has expressd his delight with the manner in which everything connected with the Commonwealth functions was mapped out and put into execution. Sir Edward has been giving his views in Australia with reference to military matters. He recommended that in the event of a standing Army being projected for the whole of Australia the materials of war should be obtained from India, where large factories were already established, for he believed that thus Australia would get them far more cheaply than by putting down extensive plant for herself. He considers that the Australian forces will form the nucleus of a fine Army and he hopes to hear of the extension of rifle clubs throughout the entire continent, believing that these form a valuable source whence the regular regiments may be augmented when occasion arises. He sees no immediate prospect of a large increase in the market for remounts to India, but says that Australia is supplying a very good article. In the displays in connection with the opening of the Federal Parliament he had admired the bearing of the various sections of the military forces which took part. The troops made a grand show, and the several companies of the mounted rifles, including the mounted infantry representation of South Australia, the Australian Horse, and the New South Wales' lancers, were especially conspicuous. When he witnessed the great display he felt that Australia had the nucleus of an excellent and effective military force. The question of expense, however, would no doubt for some time operate against any great extensions of the defences, but eventually with what they at present possessed as a starting point a very fine army would be developed. The horses he considered were an extremely useful lot, and most of them were exactly of the class necessary for all work in connection with cavalry and infantry requirements. He would like to see a good permanent staff formed for the Commonwealth and schools for military instruction established in the various states.—"Times of Ceylon" (June 20.)

THE QUEEN REGENT OF SPAIN.

REPORTED ANARCHIST PLOT.

MADRID, May 31.—In consequence of a warning sent by the Prefect of Marseilles to the Prefect of Madrid, the gendarmes here have arrested two anarchists, an Italian and a Spaniard. The former, who showed a passport issued at Boulogne in November last, admitted that he was an anarchist and that he was on his way from Barcelona to Cadiz, whence he intended to sail for America. The authorities maintain the greatest reserve with regard to the two anarchists, but it is rumoured that they had come to Madrid with designs against the Ministers.—Reuter.

Madrid, June 1.—Considerable sensation has been caused in Madrid by the arrest of two anarchists, an Italian and a Spaniard, who were coming to the Spanish capital with the intention of assassinating the Queen Regent.

The Madrid authorities had been warned by the Prefect of Police at Marseilles that the two men in question were on their way to Madrid, and their arrest was very smartly effected on a road near the city before they were able to enter Madrid.—Central News.

THE FAR EAST.

FURTHER BANK TROUBLES AT OSAKA.

RUNS ON BANKS.

THE Itsumi Bank of Osaka and the Itsumi Savings Bank, conducted in connection with each other, gave notice on the 20th inst., says the "Kobe Chronicle," that the business would be suspended till the 27th inst. for the purpose of readjusting the books. These banks suspended business during the recent financial panic; but managed to tide over the difficulty with the assistance of eight other banks in Osaka.

On the outbreak of the panic last month, the Itsumi Bank borrowed yen 500,000 from the Bank of Japan under the guarantee of the eight leading banks, wherewith it met the demands of the depositors, and had a surplus of some yen 100,000 in hand when the panic was over. But the withdrawals by depositors continued slowly but steadily, while the amounts paid in were very unsatisfactory. Thus the money in the hands of the banks gradually decreased, till the repayment of the loan from the Bank of Japan was rendered difficult and even the continuation of the business was a matter of doubt. The eight banks which had rescued the Itsumi Bank then again considered measures for its assistance, but on finding that the amount of the deposits in the banks withdrawal of which was demanded, stood at some yen 400,000, while the resources of the bank were ample to cover the deposits even leaving a balance after paying all liabilities, it was considered better for the bank to suspend business for the time being and make a thorough re-adjustment. This would not only prevent the depositors from suffering and annoyance but would save the ancient family of Itsumi from ruin. Mr. Matsumoto Jutaro, of the 130th Bank, Mr. Machiada of the Yamaguchi Bank, and Mr. Tanabe of the Sumitomo Bank, have been appointed a committee to consider measures for the relief of the Itsumi Banks.

The suspension of the business of the Itsumi Banks has affected some of the other concerns. There was a run on the south branch of the Osaka Savings Bank, and on the afternoon of the 20th yen 80,000 was paid out, and about yen 90,000 up to 3 p.m. on the following day. The bank is on a very sound basis, but the majority of the depositors are poor and ignorant people.

The Toraya Bank, which is also regarded as on a sound basis, suffered a similar misfortune, in consequence of some one having distributed among the depositors postcards discrediting its solvency. It had to pay out some yen 170,000 between the 18th and the 21st inst. When it became known on the 21st that the allegations were baseless, the run on the bank was stopped.

INCREASE OF DUELLING IN JAPAN.

AN AFFAIR OF HONOUR STOPPED IN YOKOHAMA.

It appears that duelling has become a prevalent habit among the student class in Japan, but it is noteworthy that this barbarous practice is confined to elementary school boys in their teens. An affair of the kind which threatened to be serious, was fortunately stopped on the night of the 15th inst. in the public garden in Yokohama, before any harm could be done; otherwise the consequences would have been serious. At 9 p.m. on the 15th inst., thirty school boys belonging to the Yokohama Elementary School proceeded in the direction of the Yokohama public garden. The attention of a policeman on his beat in the neighbourhood of the public garden was drawn to the march of this lilliputian army. He arrested a boy who appeared to be the leader of the party, and asked him the reason for such a demonstration at such a late hour. The school boys finally confessed that they had agreed to meet the pupils of the Kotobukicho Elementary School, in mortal combat, and that they were going to the public garden where the duel was to take place. The policeman then examined the youngsters and found the bellicose students armed with knives, small swords and other weapons. The principal of the Yokohama Elementary School was immediately summoned, and the students were handed over to him. The students of the Kotobukicho School, who were waiting in the public garden grew impatient at the late arrival of their enemies. But on learning that the latter had been arrested by the police, they immediately escaped in the direction of the Hanazonobashi bridge. The cause of the quarrel still remains unknown.

STORY OF A JAPANESE MINISTER.

Baron Shibusawa, it appears, has been offered the Finance portfolio, and while personally I do not agree with the Editor (writes 'F. A. G.' in the Kobe Chronicle) as to its being impossible to find a better Finance Minister—I am always available, for example—yet I have no doubt that he would do well enough. In his time Baron Shibusawa has played many parts, and played them very well, too. He used to tell an amusing story of his first introduction to foreign garments, and what came of it. On being appointed one of the ambassadorial suite which left Yokohama in 1867 for Europe—to urge among other things, by the way, that the opening of Hyogo and Osaka should be deferred—he looked about to purchase some foreign garments. Strolling down one of the streets of Yokohama, he came to a second-hand clothing store, where he saw a dress suit displayed for sale. This, he thought, is something different to the garments that the foreign merchants of Yokohama wear, and doubtless in the dress of a foreign "samurai," the front part being cut away so that swords may be worn. So he purchased the garment and accessories, and on the day the steamer left port he arrayed himself in the dress of a foreign "samurai," and proudly bade his friends good-bye. In due time the steamer reached Hongkong, and here Mr. Shibusawa again donned the imposing garments. But he was woefully disappointed by the result.

It brought indignity upon him instead of respect, instead of being taken for a "samurai" it was thought in the hotel in Hongkong that he was a waiter or a personal attendant on the ambassador, and he was treated accordingly. Since then Mr. Shibusawa has seen that on special occasions the foreigner of 'high degree' does wear the swallow-tail coat, and that the waiter who attends upon him wears it also. Whether he has come to believe this to be merely another example of the topsy-turvy, levelling down tendencies of the West I do not know.

THE RUSSIANS AT PORT ARTHUR.

A letter from Port Arthur tells us ("The New Press") that the Russian authorities at Port Arthur are watching the port very vigilantly, and during the night the search light is always being used. The rules for searching the postal matter are still put into force. One day an American subject tried to forward a letter to his people at home through the Imperial Russian Post Office there. The postal authorities had his letter cut open, and the contents when revealed were found to contain information as to the designation of the forts and the number of the troops. The unfortunate American was then arrested and was put into prison, and kept there for three weeks, when a telegram arrived from St. Petersburg through representations made by the American government, and the result was the setting free of the prisoner. As regards newspapers, no matter what they are, either Chinese or Foreign, the Russian high authorities will stop their delivery at Port Arthur if any copy should contain any satirical or slandering words against Russia.

THE TRADE OF CHINA.

The Statistical Department of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs has issued the "Customs Gazette" January-March, 1901. The total revenue collected in the first quarter of the present year, as compared with last year, was as under, in Haikuan taels:—

	1901.	1900
Chinese treaty port..................	4,361,337	5,3[illegible]5,033
Kowloon and Lappa	188,580	192,973
Lungchow, Mengtze, & Szemao.	61,773	192,973
Total	4,611,690	5,648,787

It is decidedly satisfactory to see (says the "N.-C. Daily News") that with all the troubles in the north, and consequent uneasiness all over China, the total falling-off in the revenue was only a little over one million taels. It has further to be remarked that the decline in Shanghai alone, due almost entirely to the check given to the import trade, was a little over one million taels; so that the total revenue, excluding Shanghai, was within a trifle of that collected in 1900. It is a further consolation to know that the collection this year was actually larger than in 1899, and some half a million taels larger than in 1898.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

The Directors of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha held a meeting on the 22nd May, and are said to have decided that a regular dividend of 10 per cent, and a special dividend of 2 per cent., making 12 per cent. in all, may be paid, in spite of the transfer of a large sum from the net profits to the reserve against depreciation. The Directors are to be congratulated upon this very substantial result (says the "Japan Mail)," and upon the wise measures of reform that they intend to propose to the shareholders at the general meeting.

The new number of the THE EMPRESS has an account, illustrated with five photographs of the game brought down in the Viceroy's big shoot in the Nepaul Terai. The picture of how a tiger was ringed gives one an idea of the scale on which the sport was organised. Countless elephants surround the place where the tiger hides, forming a pretty high impenetrable hedge of trunks and tusks, not to mention the weapons wielded by the riders of the elephants. There is a notice of Mr T. J. Bennett who lately left India and a portrait of him that is none too flattering. An account of the Bombay Cyclist Carnival with photos of some of the prize winners and their decorated cycles, will be of interest to many here.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

PICTURES are frequently lost in remote corners. A Leytonstone gentleman has just bought for a pound a painting which he considers values at £1,999 more than he paid for it. A picture-frame dealer in Paris a year or two ago bought a frame with an undistinguishable picture in it for a paltry twenty francs, and a customer who knew something about art saw a Raphael in the dirty canvas. It was "Adam and Eve," and the picture was sold for eighty thousand francs. A Turner was found in an old curiosity shop at Barmouth not long ago by a gentleman visitor, who purchased it for twenty-five shillings; and it was reported some time ago that several Rubens and Raphaels had been found in a shop kept by a negro in New Orleans.

Most of the curios and relics collected by the King during his visits abroad, which have hitherto found a home either at Marlborough House or Sandringham, are being removed to Windsor Castle. His Majesty is having a small museum established in the Armoury and the Guard Chamber of the Castle, where for many years the Tippoo Sahib trophy has been housed as well as the Cellini shield commemorative of the Field of the Cloth of Gold. It may be remembered that a small museum of relics from foreign countries was got together at Windsor in the Diamond Jubilee year, and it is understood that this will still remain a separate collection.

The Duke of Portland, in naming his horse William the Third, revives memories of the foundation of his house, for Hans William Bentinck, the first Earl of Portland, who was the father of the first Duke, was originally a page of honour and subsequently confidential adviser to William Prince of Orange. He accompanied his Royal master to England, and after the accession of that Prince to the British throne filled several Court appointments. In this particular the fault of the Dutch was not in giving too little. Hans was rapidly advanced in the peerage, and became a Knight of the Garter. His eldest son got two other steps, to the highest rank, for no services in particular, and the family has ever since been distinguished by its loyalty to the Court.

Mr. W. C. Whitney is easily the leading figure on the American Turf, not only for the high-minded and dignified way in which he conducts the sport, but also for the discreet munificence of his outlay on his favourite hobby. He maintains an elaborate breeding establishment in the "blue-grass" region of Kentucky, and two perfectly-appointed training stables of great extent in the neighbourhood of New York. Besides these, he has a winter home in North Carolina, whither he sends such of his string of thoroughbreds as might be injured by the cold of the north. Already a rich man when he accepted the Secretaryship of the Navy under President Cleveland, he has since become a multimillionaire, principally through his able management and financing of New York tramways.

Some little surprise was expressed in the House of Commons the other day, when Mr. J. A. Pease, the newly-elected Liberal Member for Saffron Walden, was introduced immediately after private business had been disposed of, and before questions were put to Ministers. The usual course, followed in the case of Mr. S. F. Ormsby-Gore, the new Member for the Oswestry Division, is for a Member elected to fill a vacancy during the Session to come to the table immediately after questions. By doing so he secures a full House for his triumphal progress from the bar, and may be sure of a hearty welcome from his party. However, the only rule that applies is that a Member may be introduced at any time during the sitting, provided no debate or business is interrupted for the purpose.

Major-General Sir C. F. Clery's retirement was a foregone conclusion. He reached a Major-General's time limit of service more than a year ago, and was retained only by having the temporary rank of a Lieutenant-General in South Africa, which gave him four years' grace. If he had been permanently confirmed in that rank, he need not now have been retired; and perhaps his promotion and consequent continuance in service—which had so recently been particularly difficult active service—would have been a becoming act of grace.

A distinguished American novelist, Mr. Thomas Nelson Page, has been in London at Claridge's Hotel without his presence having attracted the notice of the newspapers. The quantity of Mr. Page's writing has not been great but he is recognised in the United States as one of the few who can write of life in the old and the new South with authority and also with charm. Of late years his pleasant house in Washington has been a kind of rendezvous for young writers of Southern birth, and he is in some sense the head of the clan.

Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, generally known as Lord Clifford, is rather notoriously a home-stayer, and has just taken a house in town for the season. He must have been a little astonished to read, in a telegram from St. Petersburg, that "Lord Clifford is a member of the Russian exploring expedition to Kolyma, which he fell in with at Irkutsk, and was permitted to join on the understanding that he was not to claim credit for any discovery made." The correspondent who sent the message has made a discovery however—that of a Lord Clifford. Nobody can claim that title but the peer whose travels are now mostly within a mile of Piccadilly.

"Beau" Lascelles, who died in 1814 before he succeeded to the family title was the elder brother of this second Earl of Harewood. He was a great figure in the York and London of his day in all senses. His stoutness was not his only resemblance to the Prince Regent for whom he was frequently mistaken. He had great taste, rarer in those days than now, as a collector of china, his possessions in that department being the finest in England, and as such a great feature of the family house, then in Hanover-square. Raikes the Diarist was among the younger generation who knew him, and who recalled, twenty-five years after the Beau's death, "his house, his horses, his carriages, his servants" as "the admiration of the town."

Specialist criticism of art, literature, and the drama gives startling results, as we see in the "Tailor and Cutter." Now the "Lancet" cuts up the medical errors of the stage. The characteristics of the stage doctor, for instance, are "a supernatural and most depressing solemnity, and an inconceivable rapidity in the construction of prescriptions." Why, too, should he always appear in a frock-coat, even on a summer's day, in the country or in London at an hour when other men of his standing are in evening dress? But Sydney Carton in "The Only Way" performs the most amazing feat, since he overpowers Darnay by inhalation seven years before Sir Humphry Davy first mooted the idea of anaesthetisation by inhalation in 1800.

It is a very long time since an English swordsman has won the distinction, at an international tournament in Paris, of receiving the medal for being the best foreigner, which has just been awarded to Mr. C. E. Newton Robinson. This is but one sign of the increasing interest in the art of swordmanship which is to be seen everywhere just now. On June 15 next, an even more convincing proof of the popularity of fencing in England will be given by the assault-at-arms, to be held in the Steinway Hall. Lord Stanley, M. P., will take the chair, and the meeting is patronised by the Duke of Devonshire, Earl Roberts, Mr. St. John Brodrick, Mr. Arthur Balfour, Sir Henry Brackenbury, Sir Ian Hamilton, and many more. It is well worthy of such distinguished support, for the European champions at the sabre, the duelling-sword, and the foil, are all coming over for the occasion.

Informality and the cultivation of conversation are the notes of the Harrow "Fifty" Club, which held its first annual dinner on the 17th. The club meets on Saturday evenings, and (as the rules ran) members, eschewing the vice of punctuality, will meet nominally at eight p.m., but will not settle down for serious discussion till nine p.m. Then for an hour there is talk on current events, addressed to the chair, and representing all shades of political and religious opinion freely expressed. No reports as to individual member's views are allowed to get abroad. The Bishop of Calcutta—a former head master attended the dinner, and Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Spenser Wilkinson will be guests of the club.

The Ladies' Kennel Association, in co-operation with the National Cat Club, and the Country House Club, will control a "Pet Stall" at the County Sale to be held at the Earl's-court Exhibition, under the patronage of the Queen. Appeal is made for contributions to the stall of "small dogs, puppies, cats, kittens, cage birds, any queer pets, squirrels, mice, &c., food for these animals, clothing and housing for pets, books on their management, drawings and pictures of pet animals, old prints, &c., quaint animal ware, or models of animals in metal or any other substance."

The Hon. Francis J. Lascelles, now lodged in an asylum in Vancouver for shooting a Chinaman whom he employed upon his ranch, is a brother of the present Earl of Harewood, and is thirty years of age. He was very emphatically a younger son, for he was the ninth among ten boys, and he had four sisters besides. The Lascelles family, though owners of broad acres in Yorkshire and of valuable London property near Oxford-circus, never ranked among the rich, and the ranch became a necessary resort for a ninth son rather than even the more or less expensive Navy, in which many members of the family had made prosperous careers. One remembers to-day that Mr. Lascelles's great-grandfather, the second Earl of Harewood was among the earliest of the Yorkshire peers to welcome Wilberforce on his Emancipation campaign. Of Harewood, where he was a visitor at the beginning of last century, Wilberforce said it was, in natural scenery, "one of the finest places in England." Within the home of the Lascelles family he found "perfect ease and great good humour, without the smallest mixture of pomp and parade."

WRITERS AND READERS.

NOT many books relating to the Australian Commonwealth have been published in England. Mr. John Murray will have one ready, however, in the autumn. It is written by Professor Harrison Moore, of Melbourne University, and is entitled "The Commonwealth of Australia." The contents include chapters on the sources of the laws and institutions of the Colonies, the history of Australian federation, the nature and authority of the Federal Commonwealth, and its constitution.

A new volume by Professor Skeat, entitled "Notes on English Etymology," will be issued shortly from the Oxford University Press. The book contains an introduction of an autobiographical kind, and a reproduction of the portrait presented by subscription to Christ's College, Cambridge, of which the author is Fellow. Most of the pages are made up of reprints of stray articles, and the whole may be described as a companion volume to A Student's Pastime.

In the course of a few days Mr. John Lane will publish a little book by the Lady Mayoress, entitled "Twelve Allegories." The dedication is as follows: To the Right Hon. Frank Green, Lord Mayor of the free and ancient City of London, this book is respectfully dedicated by his affectionate daughter, Kathleen Haydn Green, Lady Mayoress. Miss Green, who is a grand-daughter of Joseph Haydn, of The Dictionary of Dates, obtained some success two years ago with a volume of verse. With her new book she has established a precedent, for she is the first Lady Mayoress of London to publish a book. The frontispiece has been designed by Mr. Percy Bulcock.

The feature of the new edition of Boswell's Johnson which Mr. Dent is preparing for publication will be the illustrations. The frontispiece will be a coloured reproduction of the Reynolds's portrait which judging from the proofs will be one of the finest examples of modern colour-printing yet seen. There will also be tinted portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Thrale Boswell and Richardson, the author who lived in Salisbury-square in a house now used as the publishing offices of Lloyd's News. The other illustrations are by Mr. Herbert Railton and include views of Reynold's house in Leicester-fields (now Leicester-square, the Pantheon in Oxfordstreet in 1772 Johnson's house in Gough-square Ranelagh in 1751 and St. James's-square in 1760 showing the pond which has been filled in and forms part of the garden. Nearly every place mentioned by Boswell is to be illustrated.

Mr. R. B. Marston, the honorary secretary and treasurer of the Blackmore Memorial Fund has opened the subscription-list, and now appeals for donations, The memorial will take the form of a marble tablet, with a medallion portrait and a suitable inscription which will be placed in Exeter Cathedral and the artist will be Mr. Harry Hems of Exeter. By the way a sixpenny edition of Mr. Blackmore's 'Clara Vaughan' will be published next week by Messrs. Sampson Low.

Thirty years have passed since Dr. Forbes Watson's book on Flowers and Gardens was published. Canon Ellacombe, vicar, of Bitton, Gloucestershire, has now prepared for Mr. John Lane a new edition of this once-famous work, and it will be issued. In his introduction, Canon Ellacombe reminds his readers that Watson was born at Mansfield, Notts., in 1840, and that he died in 1869. From his early years he had been a lover of flowers, a student of botany, and he knew a great deal of the scientific structure of plants.

Three books, which will appeal to the military class, are about to be published by Messrs. Blackwood. The first is a volume by Mr. G. W. Forrest, of the India Office, entitled Sepoy Generals, Wellington to Roberts; the next in order of pulication is a life of Major-General Sir Robert Murdoch Smith, R.E., by his son-in-law, Mr. W. Kirk Dickson. Both three books will contain a number of illustrations. The third volume is by Captain James, and relates to Modern Strategy.

Mr. Charles Ilott's book dealing with the history, decorative uses, and cookery of asparagus will be ready in a few days. In his first chapter he states that the vegetable grows wild in England, notably at Tintagel, near Camelford, and at the Lizard, near Kynance Cove, where it flourishes on the almost soilless rocks, the spray of the sea frequently washing it. Mr. Ilott quotes the remark of Pliny, that three sticks of well-grown common asparagus in his day weighed a pound, and humorously observes that larger varieties are not required! The author is Lecturer on Horticulture to the Cornwall County Council.

The Rev. Robert Langton Douglas, of Adelaide University, is writing a book on Siena, which is about o appear in the Mediæval Town Series, published y Mr. J. M. Dent. Mr. Ernest Gilliat-Smith's work n Bruges will be ready, and immediately following his will be a description of Prague, by Count Lutzow, nd of Verona, by Mr. Maurice Hewlett in a few ays.

There is evidently a new vogue for Brantome A ranslation of his Dames Illustres was reviewed in hese columns in January of last year and a translation now to be offered—not to the trade but as in the ase of Burton's Arabian Nights for private subscripton—of the Dames Galantes. This is another piece of ork alttogether. It is to be "full and unabridged" and Oxford M.A. has committed himself to the task. It ill amuse Brantomes ghost to learn that he is at last be Englished, but he has had no one himself to blame r his long neglect by us, for, with a pen much more lroit than Pepys's he wrote deal more candidly than epys of things social, actual and diurnal which—even sixteenth-century France—were seldom entrusted much as to the privacy of a diary. Under the title The Lives of Fair and Gallant Ladies the book will produced in Paris by Mr. Charles Carrington.

The Early Stars, by Mr. Albert Kinross, will be blished by Mr. Arrowsmith. On the same day the ristol publisher will have ready Impertinent ialogues by Mr. Cosmo Hamilton.—A new edition A Digit of the Moon, a Hindoo love story translated Mr. F. W. Bain, will be published by Messrs. mes Parker—Mr. John Lane has nearly ready a w edition of The Doomswoman, by Mrs. Gertrude therton—Mr. Heinemann will publish in the tumn a new novel by Mr. Gibert, Palker M.P., entled The Right of Way.—On July 1 Mr. M. Heineann will publish Lords of the North by Agnes C. nt.—Messrs. Putnam will soon have ready Royal gues, by Alberta Bancroft. The book is illustrated Mr. L. Betts.

Mr. G. H. Perris is preparing a book entitled The spel According to Tolstoi, which will consist of ssages from the works of the Russian novelist and cher. It will be published in the autumn by Mr. ant Richards.—Mr. Harry Furniss's autobiography ll be published in two volumes by Mr. Fisher nwin.—Messrs. Cassell's annual exhibition of blackd white drawings will be opened on Tuesday, at the utlers' Hall, Warwick-lane, E.C.—Next month Mr. M. Dent will publish in the Temple Dramatists, he Return from Iarnassus, edited by Mr. Israel ollauez, who has been at work on it for the last ree years. The next volume in Mr. Cent's Moliere eries will be L'Avare.—Bird Watching, by Mr. Edmund Selous—a brother of the well-known unter—will be published in the Haddon Hall Library.—Messrs. Wells Gardner, Darton and Co. re about to publish a volume of addresses by the Rev, Sidney Philips, vicar of Kidderminster.

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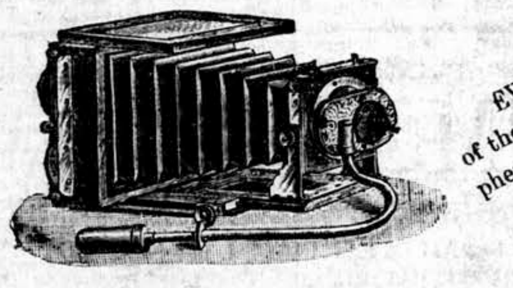

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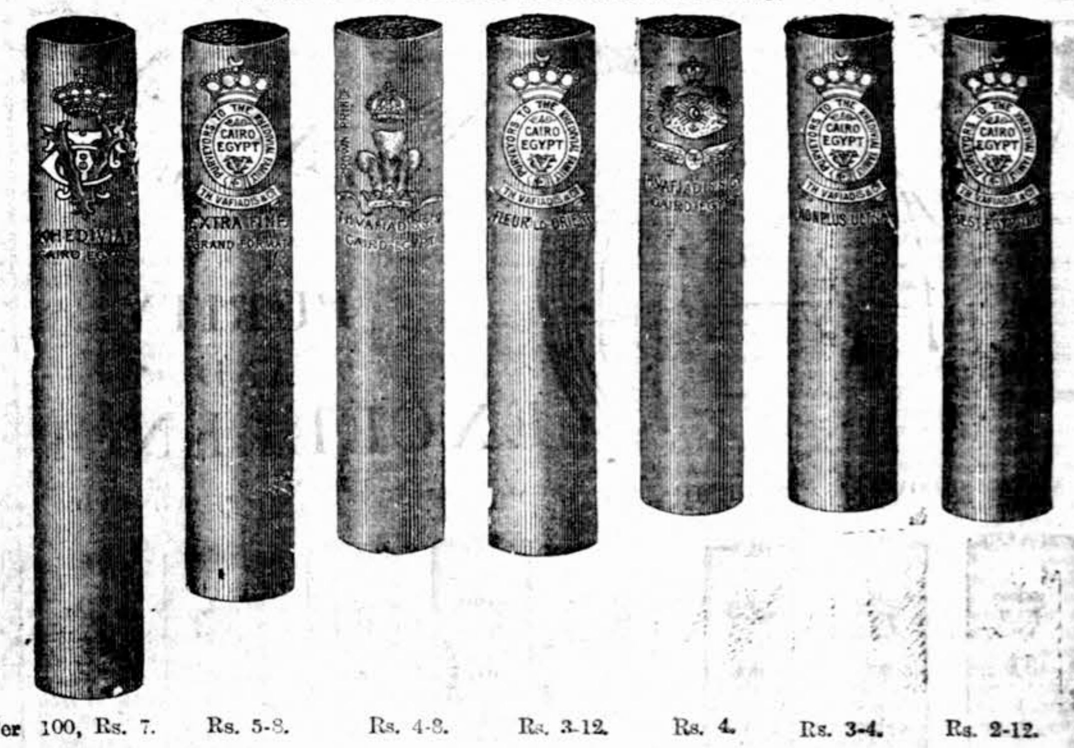

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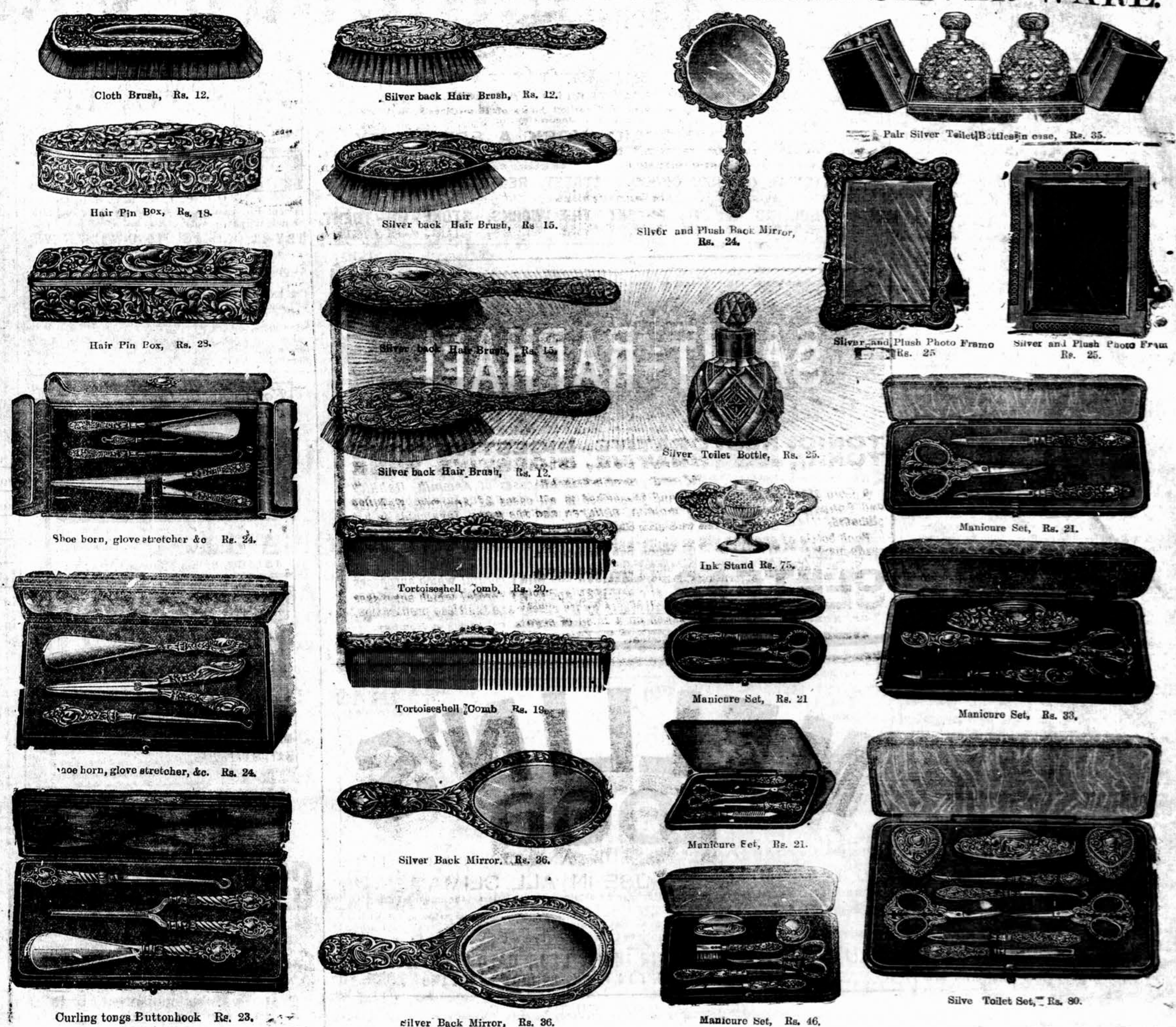

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Shoe horn, glove stretcher, &c. Rs. 24.
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Silver back Hair Brush, Rs. 15.
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Manicure Set, Rs. 21.
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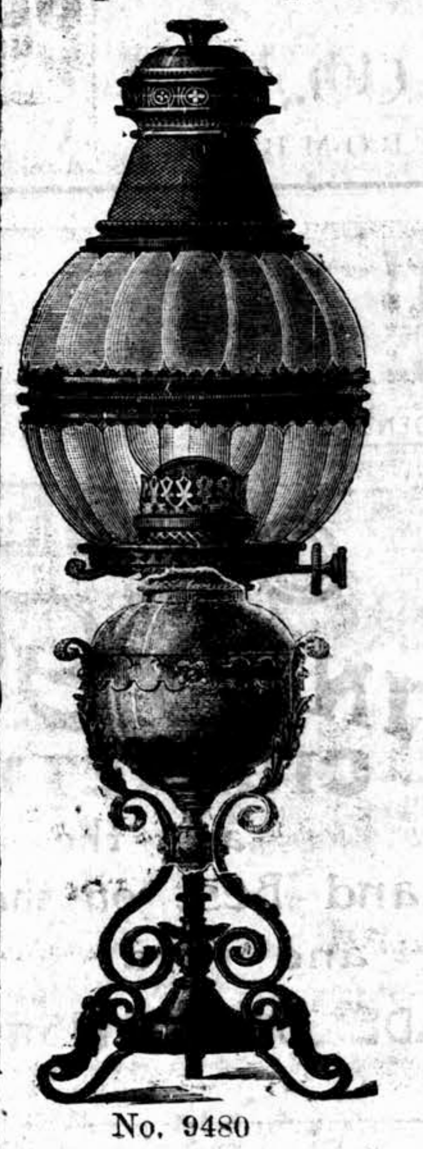

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co. 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.